PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,943—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	13th March.
B.I. AUSTRALIA	6801	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	5257	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
B.I. OCEANA	6603	E. Stewart	1st May.
* GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	8th "
B.I. CALEDONIA	7368	W. B. Andrews	15th "
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th "
* SHANNON	4189	R. Crewe	4th June.
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th "
* GANGES	4266	T. F. Creery	18th "
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipto a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

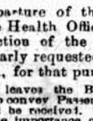
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only Hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,149	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,709	12th March.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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by either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For other Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Screen House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
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[illegible] PENSIONS collected without charge and [illegible] ficates.
[illegible] ADVANCES made on approved securities.
[illegible] warded to Europe and America by [illegible] at frequent and regular intervals, thus [illegible]st and best Express Service, before the [illegible]
[illegible] CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," and to all parts of the World. Reliable [illegible]
[illegible]ing at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared [illegible]nary with promptitude and economy.
[illegible] description carefully warehoused and [illegible] Indian Art and Manufacture received [illegible] for transit, and forwarded and delivered
[illegible]—Marine and Fire—effected at current
[illegible]ed in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 13th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 16th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 12th March, after arrival of English Mail Steamer; calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Gwadur, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about 13th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about 26th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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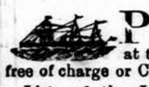
Agents.
Bombay, 10th March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
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LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
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Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

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For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-knwn

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Containing the Indian Penal Code, as amended up to date, and other Indian Acts relating to Offences, and also Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council relating to Offences triable in India, and including the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, as amended by Act IX of 1891, with Forms of Charges and Notes on Evidence Illustrated by English and Indian Cases; and an Appendix of Acts and Orders relating to Criminal matters.

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WHISKEY.
Please see you get it with
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GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

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BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
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IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

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NOTWITHSTANDING THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING WORKMEN ALL ORDERS
FOR TAILORING AND SHIRTS, DRESSMAKING, BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
ARE BEING EXECUTED WITH THE USUAL DISPATCH.
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "YANGTSE," arrived from MARSEILLES in Town Customs, &c., must be sent into the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 10th March, 1897.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1897, at 6 P.M.

A. P. GOULD,
B. J. B. STEPHENS,
Joint Hon. Secretaries.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to two P.M., on THURSDAY, the 18th day of March, 1897, for supplying and laying 9in. CAST-IRON PIPES in Worli Road and for removing the existing 3in. main therefrom and for works in connection therewith.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. Ten be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2 000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F. R. I. B. A., M. I. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 10th March, 1897.

In the Matter of the ALBION GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Special Resolution has been passed by the Shareholders of the above Company, viz :—

"That the Albion Gold Mining Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and that Mr. R. Gilbert be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up without remuneration."

All persons having any claim against the Company are required to send in particulars of their claim to the Undersigned within eight days from the date hereof, after which date the Liquidator will proceed to distribute the assets of the Company amongst the Shareholders.—Dated 10th March, 1897.

R. GILBERT,
Liquidator.

18, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

REQUIRED

11,000 FEET of 6" SPIGGOT and FAUCET CAST-IRON PIPES plain ends as follows :—

5,500 R-ft. tested to bear water pressure of 200' head.
3,000 R-ft. Do. Do. 500' "
2,500 R-ft. Do. Do. 600' "

The Pipes to be delivered at Verawal on or before 1st May, 1897. A copy of the specification and terms of agreement can be obtained on payment of one Rupee from the office of the Undersigned at Junagadh.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st of April, 1897, and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees (100) which will be returned if Tender not accepted.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

BEHECHARDAS VIHARIDAS,
Acting Diwan of Junagadh.

Diwan's Office, Junagadh, 8th March, 1897.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.

SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING SITES NEAR DIKSAL STATION, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

BUILDING SITES, in convenient Plots, and situated close to the Diksal Station of the G. I. P. Railway, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before the Mamlatdar, on MONDAY, the 5th April, 1897, at the Diksal Station. Any particulars as regards the areas of the Plots, the annual rent, etc., can be obtained from the Mamlatdar of Indapur (Poona).

R. A. LAMB,
Collector.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE—No. 71.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Bombay Command Commissariat of Indian Manufactured Rum for one and three years from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March 1898 and 1900, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, Madras, Commissariat Store and Shipping Officer, Calcutta, and Commissariat Store Officer, Lahore, hereafter referred to as the Commissariat Officers, up to 12 noon (Local Time) on the 5th April, 1897, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and the Stations where required are given in the Tender form.

2. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above Officers, which, as well as any information required regarding the Contract, will be given on application to the above Commissariat Officers up to 4 o'clock p.m. on the 1st April, 1897. Any addition or alteration made in the Tender Forms will make them liable to rejection.

3. Seals of Tenders will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Rum of Indian Manufacture."

5. The Tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, under any of the Schedules appertaining to the Contracts, but the Term of Contract must be as noted above and the rate on average for the whole period. Government shall have the power to accept a Tender in whole or in part or to reject a Tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the Tender being accepted in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the Contract, the whole Earnest-Money deposited will be confiscated.

6. Each Tender must be accompanied with Earnest-Money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal, Madras, or Bombay, or Treasury receipt,* or Municipal or Provincial Debenture or Port Trust Bond for Rs. 110 for one year's Contract and Rs. 210 forthree years' Contract Tenders without Earnest-Money will not be attended to.

*The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7. Earnest-Money will be confiscated if the Tenderer withdraws from his Tender. Acceptance or rejection of most favourable Tenders will be notified to the Tenderers concerned on or about the 1st June, 1897, at latest.

B. L. REILLY, Lieut-Colonel,
Comst. Storekeeper-General.

Comst. Storekeeper-General's Office, March 8, 1897.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED £12,000,000 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
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NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the interest and responsibility of Mr. SORABJI PESTONJI MASANI in the Firm and business of Messrs. PEARSE and Co. of Bombay, have CEASED and determined from the 1st day of February, 1897, and the said Sorabji Pestonji Masani has now no concern whatever with the said Firm or Business.

PEARSE AND CO.

Bombay, 4th March, 1897.

THE OFFICE of the Plague Committee has been ESTABLISHED in the Bungalow occupied by Br.-Genl. GATACRE, on Malabar Hill.

REQUIRED, for work under the Plague Committee, Qualified MEDICAL MEN and TRAINED NURSES, European and Native.

Terms on application, Apply to

SECRETARY,
Plague Committee, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are :—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any foodgrains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt., Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).

Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... Frs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 4,500,000 = " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 4,130,000 = " 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Agent, pro tem.

Briar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £170,000

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47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

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RESERVES and REST ..... " 16,00,000

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SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

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Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balances not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

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By Order,

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

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JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
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EMIL POHL &Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz for India " " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

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Superior Ports direct from the Growers.

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1863 Vintage	30	0
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WANTED :

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TOM. LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 8th March 1897.

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One set of best English silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

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HON'BLE MR. ABDALLA M. DHARAMSI.
CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, Esq.
D. GOSTLING, Esq.
E. F. ALLUM, Esq., (*ex-officio.*)

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The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
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C. HENRIOT.
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
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BOMBAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 12m. Sun sets, 6h. 9m. High water, 2-46m., 4-29s. Low water, 9-38m., 10-15s.
First Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Jackal Club.
B. V. R. parade.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Mukemaru entered, and the steamers Shastri and Bezwada left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Dumra left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Daressalam, Zanzibar, and all eastern ports of Africa up to Natal, and also for East London, Algoa Bay, and Cape Town, per extra s. s. Safari, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow (Friday).

DIVINE SERVICE.—The members and well-wishers of the Society of Our Lady of Piety have decided to give four masses at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, in consequence of the prevailing epidemic, and trust that a number of Catholics will attend. The masses will take place on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th instant, at 7 a.m.

THEFT AT THE JACOB SASSOON MILL.—Mr. Ramshundra Tookaram Heejib, accountant in the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Sopari Baugh Road, reported to the police, on Tuesday last, that some time during the night of the 8th instant, his desk in the office had been broken open, and currency notes and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 105-11-9, had been stolen.

DEATH OF MRS. PREMCHUND ROYCHAND.—We regret to have to announce the death, at Surat, on Tuesday night, of Mrs. Premchand Roychand of nervous complaints. She was a young lady of only thirty-nine years of age, and reputed to be of a charitable disposition. She was of an active and intelligent turn of mind, and was a help-mate to her husband. The Share Bazaar was closed yesterday out of respect to her memory, Mr. Premchand being one of the most prominent members of the Brokers' Association.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A SAW MILL.—Mr. Allan E. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpall Hospital, touching the death of Shamji Jeeven, a Hindu, aged thirty years, residing at Dongree, and employed in the Muncherji Sorabji Steam Saw Mills at Reay Road. On the 1st instant, the deceased, while at work, sustained an injury to the middle finger of his right hand. He took no notice of it until the 6th instant, when symptoms of tetanus set in, and he went to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ANOTHER FRAUD BY A CART DRIVER.—Damji Hemraj reported to the police, on Tuesday, that, about 10 o'clock, on the morning of the previous day, he loaded four carts, each with four bags of saffron and five bags of rice, and directed the drivers to deliver them at the Prince's Dock. On the complainant's arrival at the latter place in the afternoon, he discovered that one of the carts, bearing No. 6157, had not reached the destination. The police on an inquiry, ascertained that the owner of the cart, at Mazagon, gave the cart to a Dhatee, who gave his name as Babaji, on that day, to ply for hire. The value of the property in the cart is stated to be Rs. 106.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA REPORT.

THE report of the committee for the half-year ending 31st December, to be submitted to the general meeting to be held in the Pavilion on Monday next, is as follows :—

The total number of the Gymkhana is 1453, of whom 396 were resident on 31st December 1896; 69 new members have been elected during the past half-year; 7 members resigned; 49 honorary members were elected during the half-year. At the last half-yearly meeting, held on the 10th day of August, 1896, the Committee consisted of the following gentlemen :—The Hon'ble Sir Charles Farran, President; A. F. Gould, joint hony. secy. and treasurer; B. J. B. Stephens, joint honorary secretary; W. A Haig Brown, boats secretary; Dr. D. MacDonald, bowls secretary; B. J. B. Stephens, cricket secretary; Charles E. Nixon, golf secretary; J. C. Brooks, lawn tennis secretary; H. E. E. Procter, polo secretary; W. C. Symes, racquets secretary; H. E. John, football and hockey secretary; S. Rebsch, additional member; F. C. Macrae, H. M. Stewart, and F. Fawcus. The following change has taken place in the committee during the half-year :—

Polo.—Mr. Frank O. Ellison undertook the duties of polo secetary in place of Mr. H. E. E. Procter.

Cricket.—The season to begin with was very much spoilt by rain, five or six matches having to be cancelled owing to the state of ground. The new departure of playing the best cricket clubs in Bombay, whether European or native, cannot be said to have had a fair trial, seeing that four or five of the principal matches were among those cancelled. The Gymkhana XI was not strong, but increasing in terest was shown both by the players and spectators which, undoubtedly, had a great deal to do with the unprecedented record of a double victory over the Parsees of the Presidency.

Polo.—During the monsoon polo was much interfered with by the rain and play was practically stopped during July and August. This was specially to be regretted as there were more players this year than there have been for many years past. For the Tournament in October five teams entered but only three competed, viz., Poona Horse, Durham Light Infantry, and our own team. The cup was won by the Durham Light Infantry. It is a matter of extreme regret that after Poona had met us so well in giving up their open tournament, ours should have been so badly supported, but it is difficult to see what more could be don to make our Tournament more attractive. Since October the game has been better supported than usual and this is entirely owing to the support given by the Regiment at Colaba.

Racquets.—Since the tournament, which was won in October by Mr. J. G. Greig, the Racquet Court has been a good deal patronised, and it is intended to hold a handicap tournament shortly.

Lawn Tennis.—Since the rains the game has been taken up with vigour by a great many members. A handicap took place in November, and in spite of the shortness of the evenings was played off successfully, Mr. Cheetham winning the singles and Messrs. Wyatt and Besley the doubles. The entries were nearly as good as for the handicap in May last. The game seems to be as popular as it has ever been and a good season may be anticipated.

Boats.—In September a small meeting was held at Bandora, at which there were many more entries than usual. The new boats (four oars) arrived in October and are very satisfactory. Unfortunately no crew could be got together to compete either at the Poona or Madras regatta. All the boats are now in course of being thoroughly overhauled.

Golf.—The game continues to be as popular as ever and entries compare favorably with previous years. The "Golfers" cup was won last October by Mr. L. J. Robertson, and during the same month the "Gymkhana" week was held, entries for all the matches filling well. During the present season the "Forty Two" Medal has been competed for four times, and each competition has been won by a different player so that the interest in this match continues. The winners so far are Mr. D. K. Love, Mr. P. G. Irvine, Mr. W. Garlick, and Mr. P. F. Fischer. The "St. Andrews" medal was won by Mr M. F. Reid with two excellent rounds of 39 and 40. Mr. R. A. English won the "Madras" medal and the "Blackheath" gold medal was won by Mr. W. P. Pechey one of our newest members, who has also won the "Wimbledon" cup.

Mounted and Athletic Sports.—The annual meeting took place in October and consisted of two days athletic and two days mounted sports besides golf and bowls. Entries for the mounted sports were very large and the Athletic were well supported. Events were run off to the advertised time and the meeting which was pronounced a great success terminated with an "At Home" at the Gymkhana on the Saturday afternoon. The subscriptions and entrance fees were such as to enable a surplus of Rs. 498-0-8 to be handed over to the Gymkhana Committee for disposal.

Football.—This game has been well supported during the last season. The entries for the tournament were numerous. The Welsh Regiment again won the cup; this making their third successive win.

Hockey.—This last season a hockey tournament was started, H. H. The Aga Khan having very kindly presented the Gymkhana with a handsome cup to be played for. Entries were good and after some very fine games the Gymkhana A team beat the 10th Bombay Infantry from Satara in the final.

Bowls.—The game of bowls has greatly increased in popularity and the green has been occupied far more frequently than formerly. Unfortunately the state of the green is worse than it has been for many years, and early in the next rainy season it should be relaid with good turf if funds permit. Several handicaps were played towards the end of the year, the singles being won by Mr. W. R. Rae, and Mr. N. Shilston, and the doubles by Mr. C. E and Dr. D. MacDonald. The handicap prizes the Athletic week were won by the following First Prize Mr. F. M. Flower. 2nd Prize, Graham; 3rd Prize Dr. D. MacDonald.

are reminded that the election of the or the year 1897 will take place at the eting, to be held on Monday the 15th

LE old lady (to little beggar-girl): e bread for you. It's a day or two can tell your mother to take three or gs, a quart of milk, a cup of sugar, butter, and half a grated nutmeg, and ake a very excellent pudding of it."—*Times.*

THE HYDERABAD TRAGEDY.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice, and a special jury, Arthur Napoleon Templeton was again placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 28th November 1896, being a European British subject in Hyderabad, with intent to cause the miscarriage of a woman with child, namely, Mrs. Marian Edith Whittaker, given her medicine to cause miscarriage; and further with having abetted her in causing the miscarriage of her child, such act not being done with good faith to save her life. The Hon. Mr. Lang, with Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co., appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Daly, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchund, appeared for the defence. The following gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Cecil Gray, foreman.

Mr. James Fowler	Mr. R. W. Campion
Mr. W. G. Wilson	Mr. H. F. Wagstaff
Mr. A. G. Crisp	Mr. S. E. Warden
Mr. A. Speakman	Mr. A. M. Tod

Dr. Hehir was re-called and further cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity. With regard to the preparation slides he had received from Bombay, witness admitted having made before the magistrate, on re-examination, the statement which the magistrate had taken down. He received more than four slides in all.

Do you swear that the second lot of slides was not received by you on the 6th or 7th December?—I swear they were not received by me about the 7th November.

The Chief Justice: What is the date on them?

Mr. Inverarity: The 2nd of December.

Witness continued: My statement before the magistrate with regard to the receipt of the slides is incorrect.

Mr. Inverarity read another of the witness's statements before the magistrate with regard to preparation of the slides.

Witness continued: That is a mistake too. I did make a statement before the magistrate that I was quite clear that accused paid me only two visits, namely, on the 4th and 5th December, and that I subsequently stated that he had paid me three visits.

Do you say it is quite immaterial whether the conversation with the accused was on the 28th November or the 4th December?—It is possible I might make a mistake as to dates. I am sure the word "aborting" was used at my conversation with the accused. I cannot give now the exact words I used.

Is it the fact that you said the drugs would destroy her digestion?—I cannot say that I used the word digestion. I gave the substance, not the exact words, of the conversation. On the 6th December, the accused again saw me. That was at night. Mr. Harmond was than stopping in the accused's house. I did not come to the house at 10 p.m. I don't profess to recall dates or hours within two hours or more of the real time.

Did you give before the magistrate the hour as 6 or 6-30 p.m.?—Yes, I said so.

What do you say now was the hour when you called?—I still say the hour was 6-30 p.m. I believe Mr. Harmond was in the house at the time. If Harmond says the accused was not there, it is not true.

Did you not leave the house and come back there again?—I may have done so.

Did you enter by the bath-room door?—I don't believe I did. I will not swear that I did not. I did not wish Dr. Lawrie to infer directly from any of my statements on the 16th December that it was a case of abortion.

Did you make any enquiry as to when the abortion had taken place?—I did not. I did not make any enquiry as to what had become of the foetus. A foetus of 3 or 3½ months could be easily taken away by any one who wished to do so. I could have taken it away in my bag if I wished to do so. Down to May 1895, I saw several children in Templeton's house. I have no idea how many children he had. I prescribed about 45 drops of laudanum for Mrs. Whittaker. Mrs. Da Costa is generally my assistant, and she also assists me in any microscopical investigations.

And don't people say that you are on intimate terms with her?—They may do so.

And it would not be true?—No.

And once it was said that she was pregnant?—Yes. I am a married man, but my wife does not live with me. She resides in India, but not with me. Mrs. Whittaker used to call Mrs. Templeton by her Christian name. It was yesterday for the first time that I mentioned the name of Mahboob Yar Jung as having been present at one of the conversations.

He is an old man?—Not an old man.

How old is he?—About 41 years. He has a black and white beard. (A laugh.) The *post mortem* was made in the presence of a number of native students. I did take a part in the *post mortem* in a private way.

Your professional assistance costs you Rs. 800 a day?—Costs me more.

And cost you more in the magistrate's court?—Yes.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN HYDERABAD.

There are two political parties in Hyderabad?—I don't know. It is rumoured that there are two factions. Templeton belonged to Sarwar Jung's party, and he is obnoxious to the Minister's party.

Are your counsel's costs paid by yourself or by the party?—Paid by myself.

What is your pay?—Rs. 1,000 a month.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowndes: Ergot must be fresh, or it loses its power. The object of writing the letter to Mr. Joshi was to explain certain points and to save innocent people from being considered guilty.

Who were the innocent people?

The Chief Justice: It is merely a theory. It is a speculation.

Mr. Lowndes said it was a pertinent question. It was a question of evidence, and he submitted he was entitled to put it.

The Chief Justice: If it is a question of evidence, I will consider it, but as to its being a waste of time I have no doubt.

Mr. Lowndes: I am sorry if it is a waste of time, and leave it there.

Witness, continuing, said his reason for being represented in the magistrate's court and here was that his personal honour was at stake, and his professional reputation was attacked. His pay was Rs. 1,000, and he earned more by private practice. On the 2nd December, when he gave Mrs. Whittaker 45 minims of laudanum and told her to go to bed, it might have been possible for her to go to a dinner, but it would have been quite unusual. If she had gone, she would have been sluggish, and very drowsy. For a woman who did not wish to prevent abortion it would have been possible to be moving about till within ten minutes of the actual abortion. There was no foundation whatever for the suggestion that witness carried the foetus in his bag. On the morning of the 16th December, witness did not tell Dr. Lawrie about the abortion, because it would have been communicating a professional secret, which he would not communicate to a third party without the express permission of the patient. On the evening of the 16th, witness explained to Dr. Lawrie his reasons for not telling him about abortion. He accepted the explanation, and was satisfied with it. Witness was cross-examined for several days in the magistrate's court, and Mr. Harmond was sitting close to the accused. Witness's case-book had not been in his custody since the enquiry commenced, and it had not been suggested that any of the pages had been torn out for an improper purpose. His pages on "dermotites" were there in existence and if he had been asked about them in Hyderabad, he would have been able to find them.

Was it ever suggested to you during your cross-examination that the accused and Harmond came to you on the 28th November?—No, it was not. I am quite certain now that the accused paid me three visits, that is on the 28th November, and 4th and 5th December. As to only two of them I have a recollection as to what occurred. Half of the entry made on the 31st December was written on that date. I had since my examination before the magistrate found a scrap of paper, from which I had made the entry, I showed it to Mr. Lowndes, who said it was of no use. The first time I mentioned the interview of the 4th December with the accused was on the 8th January. I said that the pregnancy of Mrs. Whittaker was of 3 or 3½ months. I did so on a statement made to me by her.

To the jury: I have not been paid any fees for my attendance on Mrs. Whittaker.

This closed Dr. Hehir's evidence; and at the request of Mr. Lowndes, his lordship, after consulting the jury, gave him permission to leave Bombay, his services being urgently required in Hyderabad.

Mr. Lowndes then read the evidence, taken on commission, of Mr. R. A. H. Leslie, chemist in Abid and Co.'s shop at Hyderabad. The evidence showed that the accused had a current account with Abid and Co., and that Mrs. Whittaker made purchases under that account. Mr. Inverarity read the cross-interrogatories put in on behalf of the accused; and Mr. Lowndes read the re-examination of the witness. Mr. Lowndes also read the evidence of Joseph Mendes, a compounder in the same establishment.

EVIDENCE OF MR. ULETT.

Mr. W. C. Ulett, in answer to Mr. Lowndes, said he was in charge of the Nizam's Government stables, and knew Mr. and Mrs. Templeton and Mrs. Whittaker. On the 2nd December, they had been invited to dinner at witness's. The usual dinner hour was 8 o'clock, but they came at 8-45 p.m., and they sat down to dinner at 9 p.m. Mrs. Whittaker was in her usual health at the time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: Mrs. Whittaker played on the piano. Mr. Harmond was with them. The dinner was given in his honour. They did not say they thought the usual dinner hour was 8-30 p.m. I did not remark that they were late. The usual hour for a dinner party is 8-30 p.m. My wife only casually knew Mrs. Whittaker. The usual dinner hour is 8 p.m.

The Chief Justice: You just now stated it was 8-30.

Witness: I did not follow the question, I meant 8 p.m. The original invitation was an oral one. My wife afterwards wrote an invitation. I knew a woman who called herself Mrs. Williams, and lived with a man, named Williams. She had been living with him two or three years.

THE BUTLER'S EVIDENCE.

Krishnaswamy, in answer to Mr Lowndes, said he was Dr. Hehir's butler. He had before seen the slides produced in court. The date, 2nd December, on them was in his handwriting. He put the date on the 2nd December, when they came from Bombay. Witness prepared them from 4 to 6 p.m. At the latter hour he told his master that the slides were ready; and he examined them with a microscope. He had been preparing the slides for seven or eight years. Mrs. Costa was present when his master examined them; and she took notes of what he dictated. Whilst this was going on, a lady came in a carriage. He did not know her name. Dr. Hehir brought her from the drawing-room into the microscope room. She stayed more than quarter of an hour; he could not say exactly. His master wanted some medicine he had not got, and Mrs. Costa gave witness a chit for it. Witness went to Mrs. Costa's house and got the medicine. It was laudanum. Master gave her some of it to drink and she took the rest home. Mrs. Costa came to the house often for the purpose of taking microscope notes.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: She comes when necessary once or twice a week; or otherwise nothing. (A laugh.) She came for microscope business, nothing else.

Your master was mistaken when he said she was his general assistant?—I don't know.

How many other ladies come to your master besides this lady?—No one else.

MORE ABOUT MRS. WHITTAKER'S VISIT TO DR. HEHIR.

Miss Da Costa, in answer to Mr. Lowndes, said she had passed a Madras examination and had a license to practise. She first saw Mrs. Whittaker on the 2nd December 1893 in Dr. Hehir's house. She stayed there about three-quarters of an hour. She heard what passed between Dr. Hehir and Mrs. Whittaker. Dr. Hehir prescribed for her. Witness gave a chit to the butler, and he brought laudanum from her place. Mrs. Whittaker took one dose there, and took away the rest of it with her. Witness next saw Mrs. Whittaker on the 7th December in bed in Mr. Templeton's house. Dr. Hehir asked her at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 6th December to go there in the morning. He gave her information about the case; and told her to watch if Mrs. Whittaker aborted. Witness again went there on the 9th in Templeton's carriage. She attended again the same evening in the same carriage, and repeated the treatment Dr. Hehir had prescribed. From what she observed on the 7th, witness had no doubt that abortion had taken place. Witness had no conversation about the abortion in Templeton's house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity: I had mentioned the date 7th December before the 15th January. I was examined before Mr. Joshi on the 18th December.

You said before Mr Joshi "I saw Mrs. Whittaker about three weeks before." You did not mention any date. Is that a fact?—Yes, it is a fact. I think I mentioned to Mr. Joshi that Dr. Hehir had told me that Mrs. Whittaker had aborted.

You are a general assistant to Dr. Hehir?—Yes.

You also assist him in his microscopic examination. On the 3rd December the microscopic examination lasted till 2 o'clock in the morning?—Yes.

Have there not been rumours in Hyderabad about you and Dr. Hehir?—I have not heard them.

What have been your relations with Dr. Hehir?—Friendly. I cannot say how much laudanum was taken by Mrs. Whittaker.

Apart from the other circumstance, are you not in the habit of seeing Dr. Hehir every day?—Not every day.

Don't you live in the next house in the same compound?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowndes: My brothers and sisters live in the same house with me. I attended Mrs. Whittaker again on the 14th at Dr. Hehir's request. When I told the accused the tetanus was due to something more than cold, he made no remark. He walked about the room, and then left.

THE EVIDENCE OF THE NURSE.

Mrs. Macnamara, a midwife, said she was called on the 16th December by Dr. Hehir to attend Mrs. Whittaker at Mr. Templeton's house. Mr. Templeton was in and out the room. There was familiarity between him and Mrs. Whittaker. On one occasion he brought a pillow and lay down on a cot. On another occasion he kissed her twice in witness's presence and that of Mrs. Templeton. On one occasion he addressed her as dearie, and on another as Edith. Witness did not hear her call Mrs. Templeton by name. At 2 p. m. that day Mrs. Gostling relieved witness. During this time Mrs. Templeton came into the room only once.

Cross examined by Mr. Inverarity: Mrs. Whittaker was very ill when I got there on the morning of the 15th. She was in fact dying. I don't know if Mr. and Mrs. Templeton knew this. There were two cots in the room, on one of which Templeton laid down. I cannot say if it was at Mrs. Templeton's request that he laid down in the other cot. He brought the pillow from the next room while Mrs. Templeton was there; and she left immediately afterwards. Mrs. Templeton had been in and out the room; and she went out after he came in. I was examined before a magistrate, Mr. Williams, on the 14th January, and I did not say anything about Templeton calling her dearie or Edith, because I was not asked. To-day is the first time I mention it.

Do you call a person lying in a separate cot a familiarity?—Yes, I do.

A person who was there to watch?—I was there to watch.

Did Mrs. Templeton in your presence caress the dying woman?—Yes, she did, about an hour or two before she died.

Was not her tongue affected on the 15th?—No, not before she became unconscious. She had spasms on the morning of the 15th. I did not hear she had any spasms before I arrived. The spasms would be a reason for somebody in the house watching in the sick-room besides the nurse.

Re-examined: She was conscious when Templeton kissed her. During the night she was unconscious. Mrs. Templeton did not enter the room after Templeton laid down. In no other case have I known a man lie down in a cot beside a sick lady who was not his wife.

At 5-30 p.m., the court adjourned till this (Thursday) morning. His Lordship, after consulting the jury, decided not to sit on Saturday, but said he would continue the hearing on Monday next.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R

Bombay, 11th March, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 13th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.
Dress.—Review order, Khaki.
2. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m., on Monday next the 15th instant.
3. Government Resolution, No. 1196, dated 5th March 1897, is published for information.—Major E F Nicholson is granted leave in extension to the 31st March 1897.
4. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol A M Avates, C Company from 10th to 31st March 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are reminded that the season ends on the 31st instant, and that it is incumbent on all present in Bombay not on the sick list to become efficient by that date.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R

NOTICE.

Bombay Vol (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association.—There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee at Head Quarters at 6-30 p.m., on Monday next the 15th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th March 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company.

To-day at 8-45 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions.
To-morrow at 8.45 p.m.—Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions.
Do. at 7 a.m.—10 in. R L M Gun Drill.

No. 2 Company.

To-day at 8 p.m.—Nos. 2 and 3 Sub-divisions and at 9 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 4 Sub-divisions.
To-morrow at 7 a.m.—10 in. R M L Gun Drill.
2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Bhandarwada Reservoir, Mazagon to-morrow at 7 a.m., sharp.
3. There will be Class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 6 42 a.m.
have arisen through the epidemic now prevailing in the City
4. On Saturday next, 13th instant the Corps will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p.m. sharp, for rehearsal of the ceremonial part of the annual inspection on the 20th instant. Dress—Drill order with arms and accoutrements. Putties to be worn.
5. There will be gun drill at Mahaluxmi Fort on Monday next the 15th instant at 7 a.m. All Officers, Gun Captain, Gun Layers and Range Finders are particularly requested to attend. Dress—Drill order without arms, putties to be worn. Expenses will be refunded on application.
6. In addition to the evening drills now being held, there will be morning drills at 7 a.m. on Friday 12th, Tuesday 16th and Thursday 18th instants, at both Head-quarters.
7. Members who are in possession of Manual of drill and instructions for Bombay Volunteer Artillery are informed that on application they will be supplied with corrections which can be substituted for the present pages 31 to 68 inclusive.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentienfrice while the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London; and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A DECISION on the questions connected with the reorganisation of the Military Works Department has not yet been reached. Major-General Herbert Maitland, R. E., may therefore remain in India for some time longer while the subject is under further consideration.

So far we have heard nothing of allotments of money from the Famine Relief Fund for tracts in Native States where the population are suffering. Presumably the local Political Officers in the Central India and Rajputana Agencies will furnish estimates of the amount of help they require.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has returned to Calcutta from a short tour in Behar. His visit will enable him to form an estimate of the progress of the famine in certain of the affected districts, particularly as he was accompanied by his Revenue Secretary, Mr. Finucane.

MAJOR HERBERT, Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief, is likely to succeed Major Twigg as D.A.A. and Q. M. G., Malakand Brigade.

THE results of the native cavalry tent-pegging tournament is that the 9th Bengal Lancers win the cup with the fine score of 89 points, the 15th being second with 84.

THE Sylhet planters are about to form themselves into an association, and a meeting with this object in view is to be held at Moulvi Bazaar on the 15th instant. They have been stirred to this by the recent remarks of Mr. H. J. Cotton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, who expressed regret that no representative body existed in Sylhet with whom he could communicate, where questions connected with planting interests arose.

WE regret to learn that Sir John Woodburn has been somewhat indisposed. What with famine and plague, and the measures connected therewith, the Home Member has had a heavy burden of work cast upon him during the current Calcutta session. Nor indeed has the period of anxiety by any means passed in the Revenue and Agricultural and Home Departments, of which Sir John has the charge.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by a few Mahomedans inviting the general Mahomedan public of Madras to attend a meeting to be held in their mosque for the purpose of sending a telegram to the Secretary of State respectfully protesting against the suspension of the Haj this year, especially in this Presidency.

THE subscriptions to the Madras branch of the India Famine Charitable Relief Fund now amount to Rs. 85,608, exclusive of the Rs. 11,475 balance from the last Famine fund and Rs. 15,000 the first contribution from the Central fund in Calcutta. The chairman of the executive committee, the Hon'ble C. S. Crole, estimates the minimum requirements in this presidency up to September at five and a-half lakhs.

A TELEGRAM dated Jullunder, 6th March says :—To-day being the Id, Sardar Mahomed Hyat Khan utilised the opportunity to preach a sermon to a large crowd, expatiating on the manifold blessings enjoyed under the British rule; explaining the compulsary action of the Supreme Governmeut, in reluctantly deferring the Haj, and praising the Almighty for the "inestimable gift of His handmaiden, whose unprecedented rule had resulted in a multiplicity of blessings ensuring universal peace, happiness, and prosperity." He laid particular stress on the fact that possessing so glorious a Queen-Mother was matter for individual thankfulness, not exclusively to Mahomedans, but to every member of the Empire. The fervour of the preacher so animated the hearers that with one accord thousands of hands were raised and Heaven's blessing invoked on the Empress and her family, and the stability of British rule. Such a scene was never before witnessed in this city.

THE Government of India having addressed the Calcutta Port Commissioners on the Kedderpur Dock question, the latter body has decided to reply in the terms of a note prepared by the Vice-Chairman. The nature of the Government communication will appear from the note, the purport of which is as follows :—When sanction was obtained to raise the loan of 16 lakhs, which included Rs. 2,70,000 for improvements at the Jetties, no direct income was estimated to be obtained in consequence of those improvements, and consequently now that it is being expended on similar improvements, it should not be necessary to show that direct income will accrue from them. This sum of Rs. 2,70,000 being capital does not appear in the revenue cash balance which, as observed by the Government of India, has been reduced by sundry supplementary estimates sanctioned by the Government of Bengal, since the Budget grants were settled. The Commissioners have also requested the Traffic Manager to submit a report on the details for working the Docks and Jetties under the new scheme, and have referred the report for consideration to the Special Committee who previously reported on the scheme. Mr. C. E. Smyth is added to the Committee, vice Mr. Trelawny. The Special Committee has further been instructed, when dealing with the Traffic Manager's report, to consult persons interested in the matter.

THE Port Commissioners of Calcutta have declined to accede to a request of the Municipality for the use of the high land near the boat canal as a Segregation Hospital.

SIR JAMES WESTLAND'S speech in the Supreme Legislative Council on the subject of the new coinage for Bhopal, writes a contemporary, is more interesting for what it implies than for what it expressed. The Finance Member was at great pains to explain that if rupees bearing the date 1897 are issued, this will only be for the purposes of the new Bhopal coinage or to replace the pre-Victorian coinage of 1835, which is being called in. "If the public find the coin of 1897 coming into their hands they may rest perfectly assured that the coin is not made out of any new silver, but that it was either a coin to be coined under the provisions of the Bill now to be introduced, or that it is coin which has been actually coined out of actual current rupees called in." The public were not to suppose that "the Government of India was doing something which it had obliged itself not to do, that is to say, that it was coining silver." This is tantamount to a declaration that the Government have no intention of going back on the legislation of 1893 either by re-opening the mints or by coining rupees on their own account; so that the Calcutta merchants who have been crying out for some move in this direction by way of relieving the stringency of the money market, are doomed to disappointment.

ONE of the most remarkarkable of war inventions is attributed to the ingenuity of a Frenchman, Paul Giffard. His "miracle gun" is a repeating rifle which employs no gunpowder. Liquefied air, obtained under pressure at a temperature hundreds of degree below zero, and thus representing an enormous expansive power, is the projecting force. This rifle is described as being much lighter in weight than an ordinary rifle. The steel cartridge, nine inches long and as thick as one's thum, contains three hundred bullets, which may be discharged as quickly or as slowly as desired. There is no smoke and no flash, only a sharp and low report. As soon as one cartridge is empty, another can be screwed on instantly, three hundred shots costing but two and a-half cents.

MR. EDISON (the New York correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, says) claims to have discovered a chemical much more susceptible to the Rontgen rays than is the case with any previously used. He hopes to find others still more sensitive and believes that it will be possible to construct an instrument that will show, by means of the "X" rays, the internal organs and tissues of the body, as well as the bones, thus enormously increasing the powers of diagnosis possessed by surgeons in cases both of wounds and of the processes of disease. He declines to furnish the name of this substance, and is experimenting with new chemical combinations at the rate of thirty per day. Mr. Edison holds that when pathogenic germs are understood and destroyed, and internal diagnosis is rendered easy, human life will only be limited by old age, accident, or dissipation.

THE FAMINE.

MEETING AT SHEGAUM.

A MEETING of the sub-committee formed for the Famine Relief Fund was held in the Cotton Market bungalow, on Monday last. Amongst those present there were :—Messrs. E. C. Rich, chairman, P. V. Jogdand, secretary, Kedarmal, Tarachand Tansukh, Valibhai, Hurl Patel, Laddashet, &c., &c. After the information brought specially from Amraoti regarding the management of the poor houses was communicated to the persons assembled, the following rules were framed for the conduct of the poor house at Shegaum :—(1) The poor house is to admit persons of both sexes who are unable to gain their livelihood by work on account of their infirmities, such as old age, blindness, &c. Able-bodied persons who are able to work are not to be admitted. (2) Passes for admission to the poor-house will be issued under the signature of the secretary, on the recommendation of any members of the committee. But it is left to the discretion of the secretary to grant the pass. (3) The following members of the committee will be appointed alternately every month to supervise the affairs of the poor-house, and it will be necessary for them to sign all bills, receipts, and expenditure vouchers along with the secretary and to audit the works : Messrs. Tarachand, Mathuradas Kedarmal, and Tansukh. (4) One cooked meal a day will be at given at 11 a.m. daily to all persons admitted to the poor-house. (5) The following staff will be appointed : (1) clerk, (1) cook, (1) waterman, (1) servant for washing pots, etc., (1) Municipal sweeper. (6) A temporary shed if necessary will be erected near the poor-house if the latter is found insufficient. It was unanimously resolved that all necessary pots and furniture should be purchased at once, and everything kept ready so as to open the poor-house by the 25th instant. The Superintendent of Police, Akola, should be requested to lend the services of a guard of three men for keeping order during the time of the distribution of meals. The figures and the subscription list were laid on the table and it was found that a sum of Rs. 1,100 was collected up to date, barring the Municipal contribution of Rs. 1,000. After the names of subscribers were read, the meeting was dissolved.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

The weekly report, on the state of the season and prospects of the crops the first part of which was given in yesterday's issue concludes as follows :—

PUNJAB.

For week ending 2nd March.—Rain averaging about 1-3 of an inch has fallen in Rawalpindi, and ¼ of an inch in Gujranwala and Peshawar. There has been a slight drizzle in parts of Hissar, Karnal, Gujrat, and Shahpur. More rain is generally wanted to improve the crops on unirrigated land which are still rather backward and have suffered in many districts from high dry winds. The sowings of the extra spring crops are going on. The ploughing for the autumn crops has commenced in some districts. Rape seed and barley are being already cut in Gurgaon. The irrigated crops are generally in good condition except those sown late on canals and those sown on brakish wells in Rohtak as well as in parts of Gurgaon. The prospects are poor in Delhi and average in Mooltan, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan. The crops on dry land still require more rain in most districts. High westerly winds are blowing in certain districts which will probably injure the standing crops to some extent. The stocks of food grain are insufficient with the cultivators of Amritsar and Gujranwala and have been exhausted in Hissar and Delhi where, however, the imports meet requirements. The rain and gram crops are still being damaged by caterpillars in Ferozepore. Cattle are generally in a poor condition for want of sufficient fodder. They are dying of starvation in Hissar and Rohtak; their condition is reported fair from Gurgaon and Ferozepore; good in Amritsar; and average in Sialkot. Dry fodder is still scarce in nearly all districts, but since the well distributed rain of last month grass is springing up and clover and other fodder crops are also supplying the want. The average number of persons on relief works and dependants, etc, are as follows :—relief workers: —34,905 men; 31,873 women; 15,987 children; dependants 916 men; 1,358 women; 12,491 children; relieved in poor-houses 615 men; 691 women; 428 children; otherwise relieved 2,208 men; 3, 079 women; 1,305 children; test workers 229 men; 143 women; 117 children. Details have not been given for 17,333 persons otherwise relieved in Gujrat. The total number of workers, dependants, etc., in the Punjab was therefore 123,738. At the end of February prices were generally high; they are still rising in, Ferozepore, Mooltan, Gujranwala, and Rawalpindi; and are falling slightly in other districts except in Hissar and Amritsar where the figures are unchanged. Wheat is selling from 8½ to 11 seers; gram 9½ to 10½; great millet 9½ to 11; bulrush millet 9 to 11½; and maize 10 to 11 3-4 seers per rupee. The tendency of prices to rise is kept in check by imports from Sindh in the southern districts and from transfrontier territory to some frontier districts. The prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are :—Rohtak gram and maize 10 seers; Delhi bulrush millet 8½; Karnal gram 9½, and maize 10; Ferozepore great millet 11; Lahore wheat and maize 10; and Gujrat maize flour 8 and 9 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For week ending 2nd March.—The weather is generally clear. The nights are cool and the days are getting hot. Spring harvesting is being rapidly pushed on. Prospects are generally fair. Estimated outturns reported are:—Mandla 10, Bhanda 9 and Raipur 11 annas; the cold weather Juari (Sirghum vulgare) in Bhandara 14th annas. The Mohwa (Bassia latifolia) crop is generally reported to be fair though somewhat damaged by clouds in Balaghat; too early yet for definite forecast. Fodder is becoming scarce in parts of Seoni, Hoshangabad, Sambalpur, and Wardha. There has been no marked movement in prices, but they are slightly easier in the Nerbudda Valley. The number of relief workers are decreasing in the "rabi" (spring crop) districts of Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsingpur, Hoshangabad, and in Nima; and are increasing in the "kharif" (autumn crop) districts of Mandla, Betul, Bhandara, Raipur, and Bilaspur. They are fairly stationary in Chhindwara, Nagpur, Chanda, and Balaghat. Two relief works have been closed in Nimar. The numbers on relief works are :—Saugor 23,904; Damoh 14,751; Jubbulpore 70,103; Mandla 20,639; Seoni 5,794; Narsingpur 13,981; Hoshangabad 20,209; Nimar 192; Betul 14,100; Chhindwara 5,992; Nagpur 1,378;

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INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

A DECLINE of ⅛th per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London yesterday, at 111 7-8; but French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 102¾. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged on London at 116¼. The market rates of discount were unaltered at I 5-8 per cent., all round. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged, at £63¾. The price of Bar Silver in London was 1-16d. lower, at 29 3-16d. per oz.; and in New York the metal declined in value 1-8 cent. per oz., to 63 5-8, with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent. down, at 4·87¼ dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 21-32d. per rupee.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday evening was 120,000 quarters less than the previous week's estimate, at 1,880,000 quarters.

An advance of 1-32d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 31-32d. per lb.; but Arrivals were unchanged in all positions, as also was ready stuff of other discriptions. The market closed firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Sales 8,000 bales. East Indians *nil*. The day's Imports were 28,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York, yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged, at 7¼ cents per lb.; but Futures for June were 5 points lower, at 7·05 cents. The Receipts at the U S. Ports were again 15,000 bales; and following comparison is now shown between the figures for the present season to date, and those in the two previous years for the same time:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	15,000	15,000	24,000
Three days' do. ...	43,000	33,000	69,000
Since 1st Sept. 1896 ...	6,035,000	4,540,000	6,979,000

Our local Cotton market has been very quiet to-day, and very little fresh business has been reported in any direction. Settlements of Broach forward contracts have been made at Rs. 194/5 for "Good," and of "Fully Good" Bengals at Rs. 143-4 per candy for the 15 to 25th March. Prices remain unaltered.

WHEAT and SEEDS are dull and nominally unchanged in value with no business worth mentioning passing for shippers' account.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,357 bales.
Wheat	2,808 cwts.
Linseed	1,590 "
Gingellyseed	2,324 "
Groundnuts	571 "
Castorseed	3,413 "
Rice	15,914 "

FREIGHTS are quiet. A few hundred bales of Cotton have been booked for Genoa for Arab (s.) at 13s. 6d. per ton. The Don of Airlie (s.) has been taken up by speculators at 12s. per ton for two ports, March-April loading.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 1-32d. Demand, and 1s. 3 1-8d. for three months' sight Credits. There has been hardly any enquiry for Bank Paper; and Merchants' Bills have been scarce, a moderate amount only having been reported placed at the latter rate; the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3d.	"
(Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-8d.	"
Francs do.	1·59	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Three and a-half per cent were quoted this morning at 100 7-8 for Money, and 101 for Account; but advanced on these rates say to 101 and 101 1-8, respectively; but with next to no business passing. 98, nominal, has been quoted for Threes.

SHARES.—The market remains closed, and quotations, when obtainable, are nominal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Inglewood, 937 tons, Captain John Taylor, cleared yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE s s Empress, 1,874 tons, Captain Alexander Stewart, cleared yesterday for Saigon, in ballast.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Persepolis, 949 tons, Captain L Edenne, cleared yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain E G Andrews, will sail to-day for China, etc, with a general cargo.

THE Japan Line s s Miike Maru, 2,053 tons, Captain P Going, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, (4th February), with a general cargo.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co's s s Yangtse, 3,006 tons, Captain Liden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (21st February), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col Trotter, Captain Tonks, Mr Kanny, Mr Burnstein, Mrs Younghusband, Mr Saunders, Mr Forbes, Mrs Cairey, Mr Houson, Mr Powell, Mr Voss, Captain Stewart, Mr Templer, Mr Witstein, Mrs Bernstein and 8 deck. She cleared yesterday for China, etc, with the original cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
B	Bozwala	370	Mitchell	Rangoon		M M & Co
C	Horatio	2 81	Croft	Antwerp & Hull		F M & Co
B	Shastri	84				Shepherd & Co
F	Kerbella	1983	Alexander	Delagoa Bay	17-4	M M & Co
K	Akbar	1441	Baldwin		20-3	H C Joosub
L	Bahadur	839	Adam	Karachi	16-3	Shepherd & Co
M	Monaffari	1178	Macallister			H & P S N Co
O	Safari	892	Kleen	Zanzibar	13-3	F Heyer
P	Scharlachberger	1802	Meyer	Hamburg		Glade & Co
Q	Courtland	760	Milne	Delagoa Bay	2-3	D Abdoola & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Gulf Port	11-3	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Brittania	1969	Tur er			W & A G & Co
2	Asia	3338	Laird	Liverpool	25-3	Do.
3	Muttra	4644	Turner			M M & Co
4	Bisarno	1499	Manoini	China		3-3 C Barboro
6	Mirzaoore	2168	Jephson	China		13-3 P & O Co
7	Austria	2292	Tait	Not fixed		W & A G & Co
12	Maragon	4000	Andrews	China		11-3 P & O Co
13	Arab	3 74	Wells	Genoa and Havre		K Nixon & Co
15	Cashmer	1635	Garrett			H C Joosub
16	Norwester	547	Nelson	Melbourne		30-3 O'Okell

HARBOUR WALL.

Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	13-3	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Yangtse s	Liden	Marseilles, Feb 21.
	Miike Maru	Going	Yokohama, Feb 4.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Inglewood bq	Taylor	Rangoon.
	Empress s	Stewart	Saigon.
	Yangtse s	Liden	China.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Mazagon, Andrews, for China, &c.
" Persepolis, Edenne, for London, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 10.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Cameron s—50 hogsheads ale, Cutler Palmer and Co.
City of Perth s—5 cases oh sky, B Smyth and Co.
Clan Drummond s—1 case whisky, B Smyth and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Asia s—8 cases chemicals, Manockjee Petit Co; 20 cases chemicals, John Fleming and Co.
Britannia s—2 bales writing paper, John Dickinson and Co; 6 cases tobacco manufactured, D Ratunsey.

FROM LONDON.
Horatio s—150 drums chemicals, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, Clydesdales—5 cases biscuits, Trabjee and Co; 109 drums chemicals, V Sons and Co; 88 cases provision Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 171 cases oil mongstores, 30 cases provision, 13 cases soap 35 cases medicine, Essoofally Rassooljee,
Manilla s—26 cases provisions, Sorabjee Nusserwanjee; 20 drums chemical, Vincent Soares; 6 cases bacon, 2 cases ham, 4 cases cheese, H Manockjee; 5 bales printing paper, etc, G Claridge and Co,
India s—5 cases stationery, etc., Hussonally Abdoolally; 1 hogshead rum, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.
Schuruchbuger s—201 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 139 cases glassware, Ebrum Peermahomed and Co; 98 cases glassware, Cassum Nanjee and Co; 33 cases glassware, Essa Bogmahomed; 4 cases glassware, 13 cases earthenware, J Rehimtoola; 166 cases candles, D P Batha and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—12 hogshead rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee; 2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM ANTWERP.
Peninsular s—7 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Manilla s—250 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 30 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Brothers and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Maria Valeria s—15 cases glass bangles, &c, W H Nobel and Co.
Imperator s—6 cases chemicals, C J Jhalibhoy and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

SURAT.

DEATH.

BAI MOTEKAR—March 9, at Surat, Bai Motekar, the wife of Seth Premchand Roychand, aged 38. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DOMINY—March 6, at Makalbari, Kurseong, the wife of H Dominy, of a daughter.
MARTIN—March 5, at Agra, N-W P, the wife of Lieutenant Colonel M Martin, R E, of a son.
WADDELL—March 5, at 19, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Surgeon Major L A Waddell, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LOWIS—CLIFFORD—March 3, at Dera Ghazi Khan, by the Rev A B Howard, Chaplain, Derajat, Robert Montresor, youngest son of John Manders Lowis, Esquire, late of the Bengal Service, to Helen, youngest daughter of Major General Clifford, C B.

DEATHS.

CORERA—March 5, at Tuticorin, of fever, after confinement, Nambikai Mary Chinnammal Motha, the dearly loved wife of Mr Caitan Corera, aged 18.
MORSHEAD—March 5, at Calcutta, Archibald, the infant son of E F Morshead, I C S, aged 2 months.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1897.

SOME improvement was noticeable in the condition of the piece-goods market last week, and although there has been a momentary check since then, it may be hoped that the change for the better will now be progressive. It is true that nine-tenths of the shops in the piece-goods bazaar remain closed, but the absentee native merchants send their representatives to Bombay, and through them orders are negotiated with European firms for piece-goods to be despatched up-country. It is in this way that more business has been done of late. Meanwhile the mills that remain open are, in the absence of sufficient hands, turning out extremely little, and are unable to complete contracts. When pressed to carry out orders, the agents send a few cart-loads of yarn or cloth on account, and ask if the indenting firm desires to cancel its orders, since they cannot be completed to time. It is not always easy for the firms to assent to this arrangement, as they themselves are under agreement to supply to their customers, both in India and abroad, with the goods contracted for. The question of responsibility for the non-completion of the orders will, no doubt, engage a good deal of attention hereafter. The contracts between the mills and the firms are unstamped letters advising purchase, but they are held to be binding in law. Although the mills are taking very little raw cotton, the stocks on the Green are not so heavy as might have been expected, for the absence of demand locally is being counterbalanced to some extent by very active enquiry from Japan. In the month of January, 43,114 bales were despatched to that country, while last month the shipments were about 62,000 bales. These figures are in advance of those for the corresponding months of last year, when all was well in Bombay, and when the cotton crop was exceptionally good. The total shipments to Japan for the present season are larger than was the case at this time last year.

This fact indicates very clearly that Bombay has firmly established her position as the chief source of supply for the Japanese mills. They now take more cotton from us than from China—a country whose resources in the matter of cotton production are very imperfectly known, in the absence, both of official statistics and of commercial means of obtaining information on the subject. It will take a long time for John Chinaman to realise that in business matters honesty is the most paying policy. The spinners of Tokio and Asoka have long been dissatisfied with the Chinese cotton, owing to the nefarious practice commonly resorted to of damping the bales to add to their weight. They are, therefore, all the more ready to place contracts on the Bombay market. The growth of our trade in raw cotton to the Island Kingdom of the Far East in the last four or five years is some compensation for the displacement of Bombay yarn in the Japan markets by native spinnings. Moreover, there is an active demand for our yarn in China, which more than makes amends to our mills for the loss of the Japanese trade. Last year the combined Bombay shipments of yarn to the two markets was considerably in excess of any previous record, and still there is an expansion. In the month of February, for instance, we sent 33,162 bales to China, as compared with 31,391 bales in the corresponding month of last year. The good demand from the Further East has made prices pretty firm here, but it is not accompanied by a corresponding movement in the European markets. We are sending very little cotton to the Continent, in spite of the fact that the enquiry there for American varieties has not been active. It is evident that the uncertainty that has prevailed in reference to the extent to which merchandise from Bombay would be admitted into European ports has had a prejudicial effect upon this, as upon other branches of our export trade. Reuter has sent us very little information in respect to the proceedings of the Plague Conference, and we are left in the dark as to what is being done. But it is a hopeful sign of the success of the plea of the British representatives for fair treatment to India that the restrictions in regard to landing of passengers at Brindisi have been modified, and that the French Government have revoked the decree forbidding arrivals from India to touch at Marseilles. If these modifications should prove to be, as seems likely, the percursors of a general recognition on the part of the Powers that prohibitive measures are not required in the interests of public health, we may look for an improvement in the trade with the Continent in cotton as well as in other principal commodities.

The Director-General of Statistics has issued his official estimate of the cotton crop for the current season, and he puts the total at 1,800,000 bales. We have frequently pointed out how little reliance can be placed on the official system of estimating the total cotton crop. There has been some improvement since Mr. O'Conor has been in charge of the Statistical Bureau, but he is obliged to accept the figures as they reach him, with all their imperfections, and these are many. For instance, in Madras the Zamindari estates are excluded from the returns, and when the area under cultivation has been roughly arrived at, an average yield of 50 lbs. an acre is taken for computation, without any reference to the question whether the season is a good or bad one. The estimate for the State of Hyderabad, as for many another Native State, is generally found to have been ludicrously small when the season comes to an end. Last year the outturn in the Nizam's dominions was double the official estimate. Under these circumstances business men come to regard the official statistics as unsafe guides even to an approximate estimate of the outturn. Enquiries are being made in commercial circles here as to the crop prospects in various parts of India, and expert opinion puts the total crop at from two and a-half millions of bales to two and three-quarter millions. It will be seen that the falling off from the exceptionally good return of last year, when the total was about three and a-quarter millions, is not likely to be so large as was at one time feared, and this notwithstanding the depreciation the Broach and Kathiawar crops have undergone in consequence of the cold dry winds of the last few weeks.

THE inveterate habit of procrastination which is the besetting sin of the Bombay Corporation, was never more perversely manifested than in the decision to adjourn "for a fortaight" the proposal brought before the Councillors, on the 4th inst., by the Chairman of the Standing Committee to accept the lease of land at Chimbur for the disposal of town-sweepings now deposited in Byculla. No other site is available. The land belongs to Government, and Government offer to renew the lease of 2,407 acres on that locality, which has still seventeen years to run, and to lease 126 acres of additional land for fifty years at the same rent—Rs. 5 per acre. A request made some time since by the Municipality that the Government should sell the land, was considered and declined. It may be shabby of the Government to act "like a common landlord" and retain the proprietary right over land that is worthless until it is reclaimed; but there is no reason whatever to believe, or even to affect to hope that the Government will sell the land out and out. They refuse to do so for the selfsame reason that the Corporation desire to purchase it. When the land is reclaimed, it will be very valuable. The part of the land reclaimed some years since by the Municipality yields a revenue of Rs. 12,000 to the Corporation, and that revenue will continue until the expiry of the lease seventeen years hence. The rent then to be paid for the land on the renewal of lease will be determined by the Superintendent of the Revenue Survey. He may be exacting, and charge a rent bearing a nearer proportion to the rental paid by the subtenants of the Municipality than the latter have paid to the Government. Such a course would be indefensible, but, as a member of the Corporation very truly remarked, officers of Government and even members of Council are made of the same flesh and blood as other people. The doctrine of unearned increment has not yet received that general acceptance which may be hoped for as the years go on, which is a pity, for every rate-payer in Bombay would largely benefit if the Municipal Fund profited in perpetuity by the improved letting value of the land reclaimed by the town-sweepings. But short of that the leasing of the land at the not excessive rental of Rs. 5 per acre, for a purpose which will incidentally reclaim it—converting it as it were into a sort of by-product of the process of disinfecting the sweepings of the city—will be a highly profitable transaction. In thirteen years the Municipality will receive a yearly revenue, now amounting to Rs. 12,000 a year, which in thirteen years' time will have increased to Rs. 90,000 a year. The value of the land will go on increasing as more and more of it rapidly becomes a valuable garden-land, for which a rental of Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 an acre will be eagerly paid by market gardeners, who will have practically a monopoly of the supply of vegetables to a city of a million of inhabitants. Land brought under the "higher culture" or by the free use of the night-soil of Paris and other Continental towns, pays as much as £30 and £40 an acre, and gives large profits on the outlay. Chimbur will be a paying property in the years to come for both the Municipality and the Government of Bombay—provided the land be reclaimed.

THE intention of the Corporation is that unless the Government sells the fee simple of the land it shall never be reclaimed, and shall consequently remain for ever a dismal swamp, yielding nothing but infamy to the Government. But here we come back to the crucial question: What in that case becomes of the town-sweepings which have for more than twenty years been deposited on the Byculla Flats? When the process began the locality was remote from the inhabited quarters of the city; now it is in their midst. The district of Byculla has achieved a bad preeminence in the tables of mortality during the plague epidemic. The evil has been enormously increased by the deposit in that area of two thousand cart-loads per diem of the sweepings and the filth of the plague-infected quarters of the city. That means that every week twelve or fourteen thousand cart-loads of more or less infectious matter is added to this waste of rotting garbage. The more active the cleansing operations in the rest of the city the worse becomes the dumping ground on the Byculla Flats. That situation has been aggravated since the plague broke out six months ago, and it is the situation at the present moment. After years of discussion and the preparation of sterile reports by innumerable committees, it was decided in January last to ask the Government to sell the land at Chimbur to the Municipality, or else to let it on a perpetual lease. The proposal having been declined, the Standing Committee decided to do the next best thing—get a lease of the land, so that the dangerous practise of disposing infected sweepings on the Flats might be stopped. When the proposal came before the Corporation, it was—quite in accordance with precedent in all such cases—met by an amendment to adjourn the question for further consideration. Needless to say, the postponement was voted. What is the result? General Gatacre and the other members of the Plague Committee, accompanied by Dr. Weir, visited the Flats five days after the Corporation had for the hundredth time deferred action. The magnitude and peril of the nuisance were ascertained beyond cavil or dispute. It has been decided that the deposit of sweepings must be stopped, and the garbage of the city taken to Chimbur with all convenient despatch. If the men of light and leading on the Municipal Corporation desired to give an object lesson in administrative incapacity to deal with the larger problems of city sanitation, the dilatory vote of Thursday last successfully accomplished it. The contrast between dilatoriness and ineptitude on the one hand, and promptitude and energy on the other, could not have been more complete.

WHEN it was announced that a play in which the beautiful but frail Lady Hamilton was to be the heroine would shortly be produced at the Avenue Theatre many persons must have thought there was trouble ahead. That it should have been produced without any commotion was a surprise; but the inevitable opposition has not been long in coming. It is valiantly led by that rather eccentric but singularly straightforward and very popular old Salt, Admiral Field. The gallant member, with a very determined look, rose in his place in the House of Commons, and undismayed by ironical cheers from the frivolous proceeded to solemnly ask the Home Secretary whether he would ascertain if the Lord Chamberlain had had his attention called to the performance of a play at the Avenue Theatre called *Nelson's Enchantress*, in which the greatest naval commander of the century, who died in the service of his country, was held up to public derision; whether the Lord Chamberlain would call upon the manager of the said theatre to withdraw the play in question, under a distinct notice that otherwise the licence to perform stage plays would be suspended or withdrawn; and whether, seeing that a former Lord Chamberlain prohibited a certain performance in a London theatre which lampooned the members of the Government of that day (1870-74) a similar protection would be afforded to the memory of the honoured dead. Before Sir M. White-Ridley could reply Mr. H. S. Foster, of city fame, was on his legs asking the Home Secretary referred to whether he was aware that the public performance of the play "under the shadow of Nelson's monument" has caused considerable indignation and pain in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, where the memory of Lord Nelson is especially cherished. The Minister replied:—"I am not aware of anything about the feeling of indignation in the counties referred to. I had no knowledge of the play until my attention was called to it by the question on the paper. I am informed by the Lord Chamberlain that the play referred to was duly submitted to him for licence, and that as the play contained nothing which in his lordship's judgment would justify a refusal the licence was granted and it is not proposed to withdraw it." Admiral Field is indignant at this reply and intends to reintroduce the subject when the salary of the poor Lord Chamberlain comes up to be voted. We are assured, however, by our London correspondent, that Mr. Forbes Robertson, who takes the part of Lord Nelson, is justified in denying that "there is neither in word, action, or suggestion anything that can be construed into an attempt to treat Nelson's memory with disrespect." Mr Forbes Robertson has made the above statement to an interviewer adding:—"We all know, that the men who constituted the Government then were such arrant rascals that while the king's mistresses were kept, and fed, and tenderly cared for, Lady Hamilton, the beloved of one whose last grand victory—bought with his life's blood—had saved the nation, was allowed to languish and to perish. That is what I have to say to those who impute a want of respect to the memory of one of England's greatest men." We do not know why Mr. Forbes Robertson should be so angry. He ought to be grateful to Admiral Field for having given the Avenue

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE GREEK REPLY.

LONDON, MARCH 10.

Great Britain is not satisfied with the Greek reply to the Collective Note, and considers it necessary that the Greek forces should quit Crete, and especially in view of the renewed fighting between the Mussalmans and Christians in the vicinity of Canea.

THE INDIAN FAMINE ARRANGEMENTS.

Lord George Hamilton, replying to a question in the Commons, said he considered the Famine-relief arrangements adequate and were working well.

It was impossible, he said, for a calamity like the present famine to occur without an increase in the mortality.

Replying to a question from Mr. Schwann, Lord George said that the Indian Government deprecates applying Indian Revenue towards the railway from Moulmein to the Siamese frontier until the manner in which the railway is to be financed is determined.

THE POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN IN REGARD TO CRETE.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Sir W. V. Harcourt, in the Commons, declined to pledge the Government to take no steps in the Cretan question without first consulting Parliament.

The policy of the Government, he said, aimed at, securing the liberty of Crete and the peace of Europe.

MARSEILLES PLAGUE DECREE REVOKED.

The Decree issued, forbidding arrivals from India to touch at the Port of Marseilles, has been revoked.

MR. W. S. CAINE ON THE INDIAN GLADSTONE.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

Sir William Wedderburn invited a distinguished company of members of the House of Commons and Indians to welcome Mr. Caine on his return from India.

Mr. Caine made a speech which created a great impression on his hearers, in which he showed the really representative character of the National Indian Congress and the veneration which Indians have for Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, and which he said was only equalled by the veneration the Liberals had for Mr. Gladstone.

MR. CAINE ON THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Mr. Caine, in an interview with Reuter's representative, said that no possible Act of Parliament would more strongly cement the loyalty of India than a vote of one million sterling towards the famine Fund. It would, he said, waken the deepest latent sympathy and devotion of Indians for their existing rulers and would form a subject of bazaar talk throughout India for the next six months. He believed also that such a vote would be peculiarly grateful to the British, and he was satisfied the Government would have no difficulty in defending the vote which would probably be passed with but little discussion, no opposition and great enthusiasm.

Any derangement of the Finances could be easily rectified by spreading the sum over three to five years.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 10.

There were 28 cases and 11 deaths in the city; eighteen were sent to the Plague Hospital, and fourteen died; the total mortality is 77.

Mr Rand has issued invitation cards to the leading members of different communities including Military and Civil pensioners, to meet him to-morrow to discuss about the plague, and appoint members for house-to-house visitation.

The accommodation at present in the Plague Hospital is insufficient, and a long row of tents has been pitched along the river bank, a little beyond the present sheds.

It is understood that the Government of Bombay have declined to grant without interest the loan of Rs. 25,000, which the City Municipality has applied for. The Municipality applied to the Government to grant a loan on the lowest rate of interest. The Government have given Rs. 10,000 for expenses.

Two cases were discovered in the Cantonment.

The Mahomedan hospital was opened on Monday, and about 24 patients are now in it.

FIRE IN A PLAGUE HOSPITAL.

The plague hospital, erected at Hootgi, in the Sholapur District, was burnt down by fire which broke out this afternoon in the city. The fire first broke out in the upper storey, and immediately spread to the next two houses. Steam fire engines immediately, came, and soon extinguished the fire, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 8,000 was done.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 9.

The Clan Line steamer Imperialist arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamers Bengal and Valetta, from Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 9.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malta arrived here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Trieste, sailed for Karachi this evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 9.

Mail steamer Ballaarat from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Dholleras 3 12-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.
2½ per cent. Consols 111⅛
2 per cent. Rentes 102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan 116⅛
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 62
Bar Silver 29 3-16
The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 10.

NATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect.
Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect.
Via Valentia, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect.
Via Buenos Ayres and beyond Buenos. Uruguay except Montevideo must

THE ENTALLY DRAINAGE WORKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 10.

The reply of the Lieutenant-Governor to the protest of the Commissioners against his remarks at the opening of the new Drainage Works at Entally last November, has now been issued and contains some severe remarks. Sir A. Mackenzie says that while he sees no reason for withdrawing any portion of his address he is certainly disappointed to find that so many Commissioners have failed to understand the main purport and object of his remarks. He had a right to expect that what he said would be taken in connection with the Resolution of Government on the Commissioners' annual report issued only in the month preceding, and with his Honour's known attitude in relation to a question of local self-government and friendly feelings towards the educated Bengali community. The Lieutenant-Governor declines, however, to treat the matter as a personal question between himself and the Commissioners. He has no personal feeling whatever in the matter. He acted originally from a sense of public duty, and it is solely as a question of public interest that he intends to deal with it now. His Honour has said nothing regarding the Commissioners half so severe as they have themselves allowed to be said without contradiction at their own meeting, but he must repudiate absolutely the idea that when he is invited in his official capacity to preside at a public municipal function he is in the position of an "honoured guest" and at liberty to make only complimentary remarks whenever his Honour has received a municipal or local address. Elsewhere in Bengal he has always expressed himself freely on local topics and local short-commings, and he will certainly continue this practice. He would fail in his duty were he in response to a municipal address to refrain from giving to the Municipality presenting it any advice or admonition which he thought really called for. It would have been much more pleasant in every way had his Honour seen his way to uttering only a few pleasant platitudes such as it is naively admitted were expected from him. In fact, however, the address fairly considered is certainly not what protesting Commissioners have represented it to be; it is not "condemnation of the Commissioners in unmeasured terms." It began by admitting a representative character of their body to the difficulty of problems in connection with the drainage and the water-supply of the city, and their success in dealing with them. It referred to the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor has elsewhere vindicated them from charges of inadequate administration and inordinate delays in dealing with these large matters, and it acquitted them of all suspicion of niggardliness in connection therewith. No one disputes the amount of work actually done by the Corporation in years past, or in fact that much money has been spent. The Commissioners express their surprise at any censure being passed upon their work and profess entire ignorance of the quarter from which any complaint can have emanated. The Lieutenant-Governor left them in no doubt upon the point. He held in his hand when addressing them a paper, received by him only a few hours before containing a revolution of grave failure and maladministration in connection with the conservancy of the town—a revelation so appalling (to repeat his epithet) that had the plague actually broken out here, simultaneously with the publication of those facts, his Honour does not hesitate to say that the Corporation would have been summarily sweept away in a storm of public indignation. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that it was not the time for saying smooth things, and that the Corporation wanted rousing, and if he had succeeded in rousing and startling it into anything like adequate appreciation of the situation he would be content to put up with the attendant unpopularity and clamour. The fact is that the Commissioners are not content with the general or financial control, they must have their fingers in all the work however petty at every stage of the progress. This is exactly what Mr. Telang describes as the municipal anarchy of the rate-payers must of course be duly represented and have large powers of legislature and financial contract—their consent must be secured to all important schemes and measures, but every day the work of the city must be carried out by officers individually responsible to the Corporation and the Government for its efficient performance without the constant bickering and fidgetty interference of irresponsible committee of men blessed with more leisure than discretion or knowledge of business as has hitherto been the case. On this question, the Lieutenant-Governor will now make reference to the Government of India.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S ANTI-CHOLERA INOCULATIONS IN INDIA.

"THE earlier experiments with Haffkine's anti-cholera" vaccines in India were somewhat disappointing. The soldiers belonging to the East Lancashire Regiment, for example, who were inoculated in July and August 1894, fared little better than their comrades who remained uninoculated. The proportion of cholera deaths among the former was only 2·57 per 100 less than that among the unprotected.

Later experience, however, places the matter in a totally different light. Resort has been had to stronger vaccines given in larger doses, and the experiments with these have now been carried out for a sufficient length of time, and on a sufficiently extensive scale, to enable us to judge pretty fairly of their value. The results obtained from the protective inoculations in those living in endemic areas, as well as in those exposed to the epidemic forms of the disease, prove beyond doubt that we have in these inoculations an entirely trustworthy means of affording a temporary protection to a community menaced by a cholera outbreak, and that, by repeating the inoculations from time to time, those living in an endemic area may hope to escape infection for an indefinite time.

No deaths from cholera occurred for twelve months among the inoculated in Calcutta, excepting those that took place within the first four days after the operation—the period which seems necessary to establish the immunity. During a period of 738 days, covered by the reported observations, including the deaths that took place within the first four days and those that occurred during the second year, the mortality of the inoculated as compared with the inoculated living under similar conditions, was reduced by 72·47 per cent. Again, among 5,357 labourers in the Cachar tea gardens 2,381 were inoculated and 2,976 remained unprotected. The inoculated furnished four, the uninoculated sixty deaths. In other words, the deaths were proportionately twelve times more numerous among the unprotected. Surgeon-Captain Hare has recently inoculated a large number of native labourers at Margherita. Of these, 2·55 per cent. only died of cholera, while the deaths among the uninoculated reached 19 per cent. The few in whom the inoculation has seemed to fail are probably those who have been seized with the malady before the inoculation has had time to affect the constitution.

The protection afforded by these inoculations does not seem to persist above a year or eighteen months. Whether they leave the inoculated person with his original susceptibility to the disease unchanged, diminished or exalted, has not been ascertained, but we may assume that after the effects of the inoculation have passed, the patient's susceptibility returns to its normal.

It is constantly observed in India that villages or districts which have suffered extensively from cholera in a given year are spared for a year or two, even should a severe epidemy of the disease be raging all around, or if they suffer at all, it is only to a trifling extent. After the lapse of two or three years, however, such a community is just as liable to be attacked as ever. Just as the immunity conferred by a previous attack of declared cholera or of choleraic diarrhœa is only temporary, so is the protection afforded by inoculations. It may not be practicable to maintain the whole population of an endemic area immune by repeated inoculations; but Haffkine's method will prove of inestimable value as a means of protecting bodies of men, such as European troops temporarily stationed in a region where cholera is endemic, and will also be applicable to communities exposed only to occasional visitations of the epidemic disease.—*Janus.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 19.

A GERMAN paper calls attention to the fact that, in contradistinction to the opinion expressed in Bremen and in German cotton-spinning circles that there is no danger of the introduction of plague infection in Indian cotton bales, the French seem to be apprehensive that such a danger really exists. At a recent meeting of the French Industrial and Agricultural Association to consider the matter, the Government regulations for the prevention of the introduction of the plague were unanimously approved, and it was declared on behalf of the cotton spinners present that, in view of the danger of infection, they were quite willing to take upon themselves any loss likely to be incurred in replacing Indian cotton by American. It may be pointed out that some of the leading French authorities on epidemic diseases have, in opposition to the experts consulted by the members of the Bremen Cotton Exchange, expressed the opinion that the danger is a real one, and have approved the precautionary measures of the French Government. Meanwhile, according to the reports from Havre, there appears to have been a specially active demand for Indian cotton in that market.

According to the latest issue of the Indian and Ceylon tea shore repart of Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton, of London, the market for Indian tea in this country has continued very strong this year, and some advance of prices for all good liquoring descriptions has occurred; all but the poorer descriptions of Ceylon teas have also been in strong demand. The autumn crop of Indian teas now coming in is proving of very good quality, and the quality of recent arrivals of Ceylon teas has shown improvement. Several new issues of ordinary, preference, and debenture stock by the Ceylon tea companies are announced, amongst the rest by the Kandapolla and the Yatiyantota, which are new companies, the Central Province, and the South Wanarajah tea estates. Many of the Indian and Ceylon tea companies appear to pay dividends ranging from 3 to 10 per cent. on the current prices of the shares.

The opinion that the cotton spinning and manufacturing industry of the United States is bound eventually to find its principal seats in the South has never had an unquestionable justification, and now it appears to be losing the hold which it seemed to gain not long ago in America. The "Boston Transcript" declares that, so far from leaving New England, this industry is growing more rapidly in that part of the country than in any other. Nearly two-thirds of the whole of the cotton spindles of the United States are Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island, and within the last two years the first named of these States has added 630,000 spindles to those previously existing, a greater increase than is shown in any other State within that period. No doubt a considerable amount of Massachusetts capital has in recent years been invested in Southern cotton mills, but the continued growth in the spinning power of the State itself affords proof that the industry is not moving thence to the cotton field. It does not appear to be sufficiently understood that the comparatively rapid increase of spindles in the South in the twenty years succeeding 1890 was due to special and mainly temporary causes, one of the most important of which was the supersession in that portion of the country of a factory industry for a former handicraft manufacture. About six years ago Mr. Edward Atkinson wrote that in 1870 40 per cent. of the population of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia were clothed in handspun, or at least handwoven, cotton goods. This fact he had ascertained on the best authority. Even in 1890 a few home spinners and weavers were to be found in the heart of the mountains of Kentucky and North Carolina. It appears likely, therefore, that the handicraft industry having been almost entirely superseded in the South, the main ground for the rapid growth of Southern cotton mills has disappeared, although no doubt they may continue to increase more slowly for other reasons.

The unanimous decision of the Burnley manufacturers in favour of an "unconditional reduction of wages to the amount of 10 per cent." has increased the apprehension of a grave crisis in the cotton trade. In the several districts amalgamated in the North and North-east Lancashire Cotton Manufacturers' Association there are 295,000 looms, and of these 65,500, or almost one-fourth, are owned by the members of the Burnley district Manufacturers' Association. In the Blackburn district the number of looms is given as 68,000, and in Preston there are 39,500. Accrington has about 14,000; Darwen, 22,000; Nelson, 22,000; and the remainder are owned by manufacturers in Church, Padiham, Clitheroe, and other smaller towns. Of the number of operatives in actual employment in weaving in these districts an exact estimate can scarcely be given, as for some weeks past looms have been stopped in increasing numbers. The Northern Counties Weavers' Amalgamation itself as a membership of nearly 90,000. It embraces practically the whole of the districts in the four counties of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, and Cheshire in which cotton weaving is carried on. By far the larger proportion of its members are, of course, employed in the districts included in the North and North-east Lancashire Manufacturers' Association, and if the other districts—at the the meetings which will be held early this week—adopt a resolution similar to that passed by the Burnley Association, it may be taken that at least 120,000 operatives—trade unionists and nonunionists—engaged in the weaving branch of the cotton trade will be affected by the demand for a 10 per cent. reduction. That the Blackburn and the Preston district Associations will agree to the course unanimously approved by the Burnley district appears doubtful. From the statements made by several employers, it may be concluded that in Preston a fair number of looms are busy on special orders. In Blackburn, the manufacturing trade is of such a varied description that some looms are fully occupied, although, on the other hand, several thousands have been stopped. All the associated districts are worked on a uniform wages list. It is with regard to this uniform rate of wages that the present difficulty has principally arisen. As stated in these columns on Saturday, the manufacturers in one of the districts near Burnley have been able to reduce wages from 5 to 15 per cent. below the uniform list, and, in the words of a large employer in Burnley, "trade is so depressed that we are obliged to look everywhere to discover where we can make ends meet, in order to continue running. We are severly handicapped by the lower wages paid elsewhere." So far as Burnley is concerned, it appears certain that the employers are prepared to take all the steps necessary to ensure a wages reduction. An alternative to a reduction of wages, mentioned by several employers in other districts, is the adoption of "short time." This, again, is objected to by others as a peculiarly costly remedy. Machinery cannot be stopped and set going at intervals without additional expense. It is possible, however, that if a general agreement with regard to a demand for a wages reduction cannot be made, a proposal for "short time" working will at least be considered by the Manufacturers' Association. Another alternative to a demand from the whole of the districts is, of course, isolated action by the Burnley Manufacturers' Association. But this, it is stated, is scarcely likely to be resolved on. The dislocation of the weaving trade in Burnley would tend to its transference to other districts, and would in no sense remove the cause of complaint. The gravity of the situation necessarily depends largely on the probable action of the operative weavers in either rejecting or accepting the proposed or any wages reduction.

Under the heading "Bimetallism in Europe" M. Edmond D'Artois, Dr. Arendt, and Lord Aldenham respectively review," in the current number of the "National Review," the position of the silver movement in France, Germany, and Great Britain at the present time. The noteworthy Statement made by M. D'Artois is that it was not until after the further great fall in the gold value of silver which followed the closing of the Indian mints that French statesmen, the Chamber of Deputies, and the agricultural associations really began to give anxious attention to the problem, and a serious re-action against the French academic school of economics, represented by M. Paul Leroy Beaulieu, the son-in-law of Michel Chevalier, began. The teachings of Cernuschi had little influence before 1893, and the attitude of the French Government at the Brussels Conference of 1892 was one of indifference. Since that time however, the question has been very actively taken up by leading politicians like M. Magnin (the Governor of the Bank of France, and formerly Minister of Finance) and MM. Ribot, Loubet, Meline, Fougeirol, Denormandie and Berenger. These authorities are all officers of the French Bimetallic League, which now numbers 1,500 "correspondents" as well as 128 industrial and agricultural organisations on its roll of members. M. D'Artois states that the hopes of the French bimetallists are greater to-day than they were even in May last, when the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate passed resolutions in favour of international bimetallism by majorities of two-thirds. The American Presidential election, it is believed in France, has had a very educational influence in Europe by revealing the deadlock "into which gold monometallism has led the world." As regards the movement in Germany, Dr. Arendt testifies that there can be no question that the declarations of Mr. A. J. Balfour and Sir M. Hicks-Beach in Parliament since they came into office have had a very "detrimental" effect, but he insists that the movement has made such progress that Germany is only waiting for England to act in the matter, Government, Parliament, and public opinion in Germany being now so far in favour of action in behalf of silver that "there would be no necessity for discussion." He points out that, singularly enough, the first representatives of bimetallism in Germany were Liberals and Free-traders. Lord Aldenham, while advocating a perfect and equal agreement with other nations on our part, suggests that a free coinage agreement between France and the United States would practically be sufficient to restore the parity of the metals, and that the limited co-operation of Great Britain and Germany might be sufficient to induce these Powers to take the step indicated.

That the advocates of the free coinage of silver by the United States have not lost heart, but, on the contrary, intend to neglect no opportunity of pressing forward their cause, may be inferred from the following remarks in a recent issue of the New York "Commercial Bulletin," a paper which strongly advocated the gold standard or "sound money" side during the recent Presidential campaign:—"It is a cause of mortification that Delaware, an Eastern State, and one which gave a pronounced majority last 'fall' for sound money, should have elected a free silver man to the senate. It was at first said in behalf of Mr. Kenny that he supported Mr. Bryan last year because he was the regular candidate, and he was not particularly devoted to free silver. But he now says, 'I am unalterably in favour of bimetallism, and will vote unfalteringly for it to the end.' Colonel du Pont, a Republican, was elected senator last year by the Delaware Legislature; the Senate did not accept his credentials; if the Democratic State senator who acted as Governor to fill a vacancy caused by death thereby ceased to have a vote in the Senate, Colonel du Pont had a majority of the votes, but if that Democratic vote against him were valid he did not have a majority. He is now trying to get his case reopened, and the Republicans need his vote so much that they might seat him if they had votes enough, which they probably have not, as the silver men would be very sure to stand by Mr. Kenney. In the West the silver men have shown further aggressiveness by resolutions that will be adopted by the Populist Legislature Nebraska reciting various declarations in favour of free coinage made by Senator Thurston before the St. Louis Convention educated him up to the single gold standard, and directing him to vote in accordance with his former views, the views he held at the time he was elected to the Senate."

NEW PLANTS AND THOSE OF OLD GROWTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper of 26th February, in a leaderette, having mentioned the eucalyptus, you doubt whether it will thrive in this part of India. In Ratnagiri, when I was last there in 1886, there were six or seven varieties of the eucalyptus in the Club garden and also in the Collector's compound. They had been planted, about 1878, by Mr. Crawford, and though the soil was neither particularly damp, nor deep, were all doing very well. I am writing for seeds of the rain tree as I mean to try them in the salt waste in Wankanir.

You wind up a leader of March 2nd with a pious remark as to the end of slavery. I am not so convinced that it does not yet exist—may be very modified. In the Ratnagiri District, in 1880-84, I frequently came across entries showing that the tenant was a das or the descendant of a dasi—that is female slave; of course, the fact of holding land shows that a certain amount of emancipation had taken place, but I was assured that in the old Mahratta families, under the ghats, there were still dasis who appeared to be slaves to all intents and purposes, though acting on occasions as concubines—probably the female children were always kept in the house, and had no liberty apart from it.—Yours, etc.,

H.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN H. G. BURTON, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Quin.

MAJOR A. G. HUNTER-WESTON, R. E., reverts to the Home Establishment.

LIEUTENANT H. A. CAMERON, R. E., is appointed to the P. W. D. for employment on Railways.

ON arrival in India, Lieutenant-Colonel M. W. Skinner, R. E., joins the Bombay Command, Military Works.

MAJOR P. B. BALDWIN, R. E., is posted temporarily to the P. W. D. for employment as Executive Engineer, 2nd Calcutta Division.

THE usual sanction to the appointment of a Personal Assistant to the Military Member of Council has been accorded in the case of Sir Edwin Collen.

COLONEL F. J. KEMPSTER, D. S. O., A.-D.-C., 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, officiates as A. A. G. Head Quarters, Madras Command.

THE undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted to the service as third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from 16th September, 1896. Reginald William Pettigrew, William Joseph Whitehead O'Brian, Charles Henry Twells, George William Dodsworth, Walter Ernest Alfred Pettigrew, Stephen Henry Curry and Frederick Russel Smith.

BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. H. Hendley C.I.E., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, Residency Surgeon, Jeypore, and Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, is granted the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, with effect from the 14th February, 1897, while officiating as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North Western Provinces and Oudh, vice Surgeon-Colonel W. P. Warburton, appointed to officiate as Director General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

THE following appointments have been made:—Major S. C. Gordon, 19th Bengal Lancers, to be D. A. A.G. Head Quarters, Bengal Command, 5th Bengal Light Infantry.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. E. Angelo, from 12th B. I., to be Officiating Commandant, vice Colonel Birch on leave. 36th Sikhs.—2nd-Lieutenant H. R. E. Pratt Unattached List, is posted as a Supernumerary. 24th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant E. O'Brien, from 30th Bombay Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer. Deoli Irregular Force.—Lieutenant O. E. Tristram, from 29th M. I., to be Officiating Wing Officer. 1st Sikh Infantry.—Captain C. C. Reid, Wing Officer, 4th Sikhs, to be Wing Commander Sub Pro tem, vice Barratt, seconded. 4th Sikh Infantry.—Captain T. Quin, Wing Commander, to be 2nd in Command, vice Major Tonnochy, appointed Commandant, 3rd Sikh Infantry.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—MARCH 9.

10 p.m.	75·3

WEDNESDAY.—MARCH 10.

6 a.m.	72·5
10 a.m.	77·7
2 p.m.	79·4
6 p.m.	78·2

THE EPIDEMIC.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	2	1
	Middle and Lower Colaba	0	0
	Fort, Southern	2	0
	Fort, Northern	3	3
	Esplanade	0	0
B	Mandvie	1	0
	Chukla	0	0
	Oomarkhari	0	1
	Dongri	1	1
C	Market	2	2
	Dhobi Talao	1	2
	Fanaswady	2	0
	Bhuleshwar	2	1
	Khara Talao	2	0
	Kumbharwada	4	0
D	Khetwady	0	1
	Girgaum	1	1
	Chowpatty	0	2
	Walkeshwar	5	0
	Mahalakshmi	4	3
E	Mazagon	4	1
	Tarwady	5	4
	Second Nagpada	1	1
	Kamatipura	3	3
	Tardeo	6	2
	Byculla	2	3
	First Nagpada	0	1
F	Parel	6	6
	Sewri	1	0
	Sion	13	8
G	Mahim	11	5
	Worli	6	5
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	1
Jain Hospital		0	3
Arthur Road Hospital		0	5
St. George's Hospital		0	0
Hindu Hospital		0	4
Grant Road Hospital		0	1
Parel Hospital		0	4
Total		90	75
Total to date		9,032	7,546

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 186.

Two hundred Native Infantry will arrive in Bombay, to-morrow morning, from Cutch Bhuj. The postal steamer was ordered to proceed to that port on Wednesday morning, to take the troops on board for Bombay.

1,783 persons left Bombay yesterday morning by sea for their native places. The increase in the exodus is attributed to the rumour afloat that the Government are going to stop them from leaving the city altogether.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning there were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital, thirteen patients, six died and eighty-nine remain under treatment. In the Hindu Hospital at Sussex Road four patients were admitted, four died, leaving twenty-three under treatment. Three fresh patients were admitted into the Parsee Fever Hospital, making altogether twenty-three patients under treatment. No death occurred in the Port Trust Hospital, there were admitted, two patient making a total of four patients under treatment. Two patients were admitted into the Bapty Road Hospital, and one died, leaving twelve patients under treatment.

THE BYCULLA FLATS.

On Tuesday evening, General Gatacre and Mr. Snow, accompanied by Dr. Weir, made a most careful examination of the reclamation on the Flats. Every portion of the reclamation was most carefully examined by General Gatacre, and he had openings made in order to observe the state of the lower depths of the deposits. The surface of the freshly deposited refuse was covered with a thin layer of earth and there was little nuisance so far as smell. It was impossible to observe the height of the reclamation without seeing how dangerous the filling in must be and how great an influence it exercises on the subsoil drainage of the island.

The opinion the Committee have come to, we believe, is that the reclamation should be stopped at once, and the refuse taken out to Chimbur and there probably burned.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MAHOMEDANS.

The time of the Plague Commission is divided between work at General Gatacre's bungalow, and inspection of new hospitals, and other places. Yesterday morning, at half-past eight, General Gatacre, Dr. Dimmock, Mr. James, Dr. Jennings, and Dr. Weir met by arrangement at Pydownee. They were taken by Mr. Cassam Mitha and a number of the leading Mahomedans of the vicinity to a dwelling, which it was proposed to set apart for the exclusive use of that community. The house which is in a lane off Khulsa Mohola Street, Pydownie, has four floors, and has been used as a "jamatkhana." The floors are therefore not divided into numerous small rooms as would be the case at a chawl, and this fact is a distinct advantage in ensuring light and air for the inmates. The one objection taken to the place was its close proximity to other buildings. But this was not held to be an insuperable difficulty, and permission for the use of the building will be given. This permission will of course be provisional upon the understanding that all arrangements are subject to the supervision and sanction of the Medical Officer, in charge of No. 3 district, Surgeon-Major Hamilton. The house is given and fitted up at the expense of the Mahomedans of the locality, who have also provided under similar terms a convalescent home in Kolsa Mohola Street. This place was also inspected and approved by the Commissioners, who were garlanded before leaving. Both dwellings are to be thoroughly limewashed and cleansed before being used.

In the course of their investigation the Commissioners proposed some alterations and additions. Before leaving the place General Gatacre suggested that Khan Bahadur Haji Cassum Mitha and several Mahomedan ladies of the locality should go to the Parel Government House Hospital and see for themselves the splendid accommodation made therein and the excellent manner in which the patients are treated. Dr. Masina is to be in charge of this Mahomedan Hospital.

A proposal has been placed before General Gatacre by Mr. Budrudin Kur for the provision of Mahomedan hospitals in Nagpada, Madanpura, Dongri, Jambhai Moulla, and between Mazagon and Parel. Mr. Kur saw General Gatacre yesterday and explained his scheme. He received from the President of the Plague Commission an assurance that, as far as possible, the views of the Mahomedans he represented should be met. It is understood that the scheme will be officially circulated to members of the Corporation, since Mr. Kur, while undertaking, that money shall be raised for the purpose, is desirous of obtaining financial assistance from the public purse. It is recognised that the hospitals will in any case have to be under the supervision of the Medical officers of the various districts.

DR. YERSIN: OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

The following is a copy of the note received from the French Consulate by the Municipal Commissioner, and is published for information:—

"Dr. Yersin arrived this morning at Bombay. He is sent here by the Institute Pasteur at Paris in order to repeat on a larger scale the successful experiments carried out by him last year in China by the agency of serum against the plague. Dr. Yersin will work at his own expense all the inoculation which he undertakes; no charge will be made. He will put himself willingly at the disposal of the Municipality and public of Bombay in order that those who desire to do so may try his treatment. All that concerns the technical preparation of the serum and first results of the treatment of the plague with this serum, were published in the annals of the Pasteur Institute, a scientific journal dedicated specially to the bacteriological works (years 1894, 1895, 1896 and 1897). Dr. Yersin has for his aims: (1) To treat with his serum declared cases of plague in order to demonstrate the efficacy of the new medicine. It is necessary for the success of treatment that the disease should be treated at its commencement. The longer the disease has lasted, the more difficult it is to deal with. However, in any case the treatment is innocuous. (2) In houses where plague exists Dr. Yersin can inoculate those who are inclined to try the influence of preventive serum. He will also inoculate native practitioners and the staff of infirmaries or any European doctors who apply to him. The injection of the serum is not more painful than subcutaneous injection of pure water; it causes no uneasiness fever or abscess. The patients have not to follow any special treatment or diet. The length of the immunization acquired by the injection of serum is about a month. After the lapse of this time a fresh injection should be applied for with the object of renewing the period of immunization. The serum prepared by Dr. Yersin does not contain any microbe or any poisonous substance, and is therefore absolutely harmless."

FEVER HOSPITAL FOR BHATTIAS.

A meeting of the Bombay Cutchi and Halai Bhattias, was held yesterday afternoon in the Bhattia Mahajan Wadi, Kalbadevi Road. Mr. Runchoddas Haridass presiding. Mr. Runchoddass explained to the meeting that the plague had taken a serious turn and rather than submitting to drastic measures to be adopted by authorities, it was the duty of the wealthy Bhattia's to provide for their co-religionists with a special hospital and seperate quarters for the purpose of segregation of the healthy. He complained that the well-to-do persons of the community were generally averse to loosen the string of their purse, but he hoped that at such a time they would come forward and help their poor brethren with substantial subscriptions.

The meeting, after some discussion, appointed a managing committee of twelve persons with Messrs. Govindji Thakersey Mulji and Mawji Shamji, as honorary secretaries and treasurers. Mr. Govindji was empowered to select a site for the proposed hospital in consultation with the Health Officer. Dr. Purshotum Harichand and Vaid Manishunker Vithalji, of Jamnugger, with Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, as consulting surgeons, were appointed medical supervisors for the hospital. A sum of Rs. 3,000 was collected on the spot.

HOSPITAL FOR CUTCHI MEMONS.

On the initiation of some of the Justices of the Peace of the Cutchi Memon community a meeting of the members of the community was held at Mr. Haji Abdulla Haji Noor Mahomed's residence, at Memon Moulla. It was resolved that a committee be appointed and subscriptions raised for the purpose of establishing a special hospital for the plague-suffering people of the community and a segregation camp for the healthy. A subscription list was opened, and the Justices, who were willing to co-operate, subscribed as follows:—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed, Haji Sulaiman Abdul Vahed, Haji Peer Mohamed Allarakia, Haji Mohamed Haji Ismail, Haji Yusuf Haji Esmail, Haji Ismail Alana, Haji Abdus Sattar Haji Oomar, Haji Abdul Latif Haji Aboobuker, and Haji Mahomed Abba, each Rs. 500. Further subscriptions will be collected and notified hereafter. The above-named gentlemen were appointed members of the Managing Committee, and Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail and Haji Salaiman Abdul Vahed to act as secretaries. The hospital will be opened as soon as possible for the reception of patients, though the community is at present free from the disease. A working committee of gentlemen has been appointed, whose business it will be to make a house-to-house visitation for the purpose of providing deoderants and disinfectants to the people, and reporting at once to the managing committee if any plague case, even of a suspicious character were found, and to help the Managing Committee and the Secretaries in general. The trustees of the estates of the late Mr. Cummar Jaffer Sulaiman have kindly placed the Musafarkhana, at Frere Road, at the disposal of the community.

The Khoja hospital is ready to receive Khoja patients suffering from plague. Three Khoja patients came under the care of the promoters of the hospital about fifteen days ago, one has been cured and two are convalescent, these two convalescent patients were admitted into the hospital this morning.

Surg. Captain Jennings, who has charge of Parel, Sewree, Worli, Sion, and Mahim districts—which is no less than 8½ square miles in extent—will take up his residence in the compound of Government House, Parel, on Friday. He is now busily occupied in planning out the work of the large staff that will be necessary to cover so great a district.

THE GOVERNOR'S POONA SPEECH.

The following is a fuller account of his Excellency the Governor's speech to the members of the Poona Municipality then appeared in our telegraphic columns on Tuesday:—

In his address his Excellency the Governor said they were all aware of new Epidemic Diseases Act which had been passed by the Government of India with a view to help the stamping out of the disease prevalent in their midst. He was sorry to learn that the death-rate in the city had increased of late, and now it became imperative to search for the disease and find it out, for they could not hope to treat it successfully otherwise. The prompt medical treatment of those who were affected by the plague was necessary to the recovesy of the sick; and those who sought to conceal cases were only adding to the danger and exposing themselves and their friends to the risk of certain death. Large numbers of people had been leaving the city because rumours were prevalent that sterner measures were to be enforced. He wished to allay those fears, and hoped those present would assist him by explaining to their countrymen what house to house visitation meant and why it was being done. He wished them to impress upon the people that the hospitals were for their good and the treatment in them kind and humane. The fearful ravages of the present epidemic made it necessary that they should resort to segregation, but they did not want to do so in a harsh manner. Of course it was incumbent upon them when they asked persons to leave their houses to find accommodation for them, and if they were poor to feed them. He could assure them that every consideration would be observed with respect to the privacy of their females, who would be visited by females only, and especial orders had been issued on this point. He might tell them that in carrying out this house-to-house visitation certain gentlemen had been asked to accompany the search parties, who would explain to their people what their object was. There was a large number of hospitals in existence both here and in Bombay, but many more would have to be added, and great care would be taken to make proper arrangements to treat both men and women. In the case of the latter lady doctors would have the management and treatment of female patients. As regarded the houses in the city that were now closed every deserted house would be opened and disinfected. If it was necessary to destroy anything the owners would be indemnified. One of his reasons for coming among them that day was to convince them that the authorities in doing what they contemplated had only their welfare at heart. He was glad to see so many leading native gentlemen present among them including Mr. Tilak who was a member of his Council. He thought that it was Mr. Tilak's duty as a member of the Legislative Council to explain what was required. But he could also see some Mahomedan gentlemen present, and his remarks were not only intended for Mr. Tilak, for he was anxious to explain to those gentlemen also what he had to say about females and the consideration which would be shown to them. In carrying the plague mortality was looking somewhat brighter in Bombay. He hoped these favour

Bhasawal Street, which has been condemned, is now being pulled down. Four houses situated at Frere Bunder, Reay Road, have also been declared unfit and are to be destroyed. Houses Nos. 76 and 77, at 14th and 5th Lane Kamatipura, were opened by the Municipal authorities to be lime-washed on Tuesday last. Police assistance was asked and given throughout the day.

At the request of the Municipal Medical Officer of the E Ward, police assistance was given to remove one Marotee Krishna, a Hindu, aged thirty-two years, from house No. 7, Peerkhan Lane, to the Arthur Road Hospital, on Tuesday morning. The man was suffering from bubonic fever.

PRECAUTIONS AT MAHABLESHWAR.

We learn from Professor O. V. Muller, who returned yesterday from Mahableshwar, that it is not true that cases of plague have occurred at that health resort. Several cases have occurred in villages below Wai. Surgeon-Major Monks promptly established a segregation camp outside Mahableshwar to quarantine all persons arriving from any infected area for a period of seven days—counting from the time the journey commenced, who were not in a position to show that they were going to live in a bungalow which could in case of necessity be isolated. All those who are likely to live in the bazaar are detained at the camp. Servants coming from Poona by bullock gari, having been some days on the road, the period of detention in the camp is proportionately reduced.

At a place named Dhandipur, between Poona and Panchgani, an inspector and four sepoys have been placed to prevent plague cases from being taken from Poona to Panchgani or Mableshwar. It is intended to immediately strengthen this post and to establish a segregation camp. When this arrangement is completed in a few days, the quarantine outside Mableshwar will be discontinued.

BEWILDERMENT AT POONA.

Much surprise and irritation has been created amongst the Europeans and panic among the native residents at Poona by the sudden enforcement of quarantine for a few days, and its equally sudden abandonment. The result has been a wholesale exodus from Poona of natives, who are afraid that quarantine will be again imposed and a cordon of troops placed to prevent anyone leaving Poona.

THE SITUATION AT KALYAN.

A Correspondent, who has been residing at Kalyan for some months, writes :—I am glad to say that Kalyan is free from plague. Many people come from Bombay to stay here, but since Government has posted a medical officer and staff here, the number of visitors seems to have been reduced. Very few persons go to Bombay from this station because of the examination. Great annoyance is experienced by female passengers, who are subjected to an examination by male doctors. The necessity of posting a lady doctor here should certainly engage the attention of Government. The poorer classes seem to be fairly clean in their habits, and we are hoping that the epidemic will spare them.

THE FATE OF TWO MARWARIS.

Two Marwaris proceeding from Bombay by the B. B. and C. I. line to their native country in Malwa were found dead in the railway carriage on the branch line to Ruttam. In the cummerband of one were found currency notes to the value of Rs. 80,000. The cummerband of the other enwrapped notes amounting to Rs. 70,000. The railway police took possession of the lakh and a-half, and endeavours are being made to identify the deceased. The death in each case occurred from plague. It is evident that the Marwaris had collected their money in Bombay and were proceeding to their native country in the hope of escaping the plague.

THANA.

A Correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says :—A meeting of the Mahomedan residents of this place was held in the Jooma Musjid, Mahagiri Street, at 3 o'clock, last night, for the purpose of forming a committee for collecting subscriptions for making a separate segregation hospital for the faithful of Mahomet. There were present the following gentlemen :—Subedar Shaik Imam, Sirdar Bahadur, presiding, Moulvi Nizamudin Ahmed, M.A., Kazi Abdul Karim Kamrudin Baudekar, Khan Saheb Noor Khan, Messrs. Shaik Shamsudin Moonshee, Shaik Ahmed Mahimkar Mootvalli, Mahomed Ismail Dalvi, Mooshavir, Abdul Rahiman, Chogley, Abdulkadar Pirkar, Soudagar, Mahomed Ibrahim Malvi, Shaik Husain Vandrik, Nizamudin Mian Chisti, merchant, and Ismail Gani, Moola, and several others. The following resolutions were passed :—

I.—That a fund be formed for the use of the Mahomedan Segregation Hospital at Thana.

II.—That a committee of the following gentlemen be formed to supervise the collections of the money its safe custody :—Messrs. Abdul Rahiman Chogley, Mahomed Ismail Dalvi, with Mr. Shaik Ahmed Mahimkar as its secretary, and that Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Malvi be asked to be treasurer.

III.—That a temporary Segregation Hospital be made near Peer Hassan Shah Kadri's tomb on the Bhewndi Road.

IV.—That a competent Mahomedan or a Parsi hakim be employed to attend the Mahomedan sufferers from bubonic plague in the Segregation Hospital.

The committee secured a suitable bungalow, belonging to Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Malvi, near the Peer's tomb, for the use of the hospital. A good sum was collected on the spot and more subscriptions are expected to come in for the maintenance of the proposed institution. After offering the usual (Fateha) prayers, the meeting came to a close.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BASSEIN.

A correspondent writes under Tuesday's date :—A public meeting was held here, on Saturday last, at the instance of the Assistant Collector, at which the Commissioner of the division, who came here only that day, made a speech in Gujarathi, impressing on his hearers the advisability of co-operating with the authorities to eradicate the plague. The two chief points to be borne in mind, he said, were to segregate the patient and to vacate the building where he caught the disease. If people be alive to the importance of these two measures, success is sure to attend their efforts, as it has done elsewhere. He requested the audience to state unreservedly what they had to say, that there may be no cause for friction between the people and the authorities. If public opinion be consulted in every other matter, and due weight be attached to it, the administrative machinery would work with greater smoothness and efficiency.

The first suggestion came from a respectable pleader of the place, to the effect that the local medical authority being over worked and being less in touch with the general public, a second graduate in medicine be appointed as plague authority. Unless there be any thing against the character of the gentleman in question, the Commissioner thought it would be a sort of "stur" to alter the present arrangement. Then followed different speakers, who ventilated their grievances, though very guardedly. Then there came another suggestion that a committee of the heads of different communities be appointed as plague authorities, that cases may be reported without the intervention of public servants. This was approved by the Commissioner. It being then late, the meeting was dissolved.

The second suggestion, though it sounds reasonable, is not feasible. Nobody is prepared to withstand the hue-and-cry raised against him by his community, if he reports any case from amongst them ; much less would he be prepared to suffer the public resentment consequent on his unpalatable reports. Otherwise, how account for unreported cases that lately occurred in the very heart of the town ? If leaders of different communities recognise the sense of the duty they owe to the public they would resort to precautionary measures rather than seek to enforce curative ones. To be explicit, are the leaders ignorant of the position and surroundings of the places where the plague generally puts in its appearance ? They should try to cleanse before they are overtaken by the disease. They should visit each and every building in the town, mark out objectionable tenements, and prevail upon their respective owners to temporarily vacate them. The public will thus have ample time to save themselves from the impending calamity. Where persuasion fails, they should seek the aid of the authorities. They should draw a life-like picture of the difficulties to the ignorant masses, and thus save many lives from the jaws of death.

The deplorable fate of the poor Brahmins lately reported has inspired the community with commendable zeal in affording relief to those whom the plague marks for its prey. They have created segregation camps of their own, where a band of volunteers is ready to look after the comforts of helpless patients on their death-beds. They would be fed and clothed, if need be, at public expense, and nursed with as much tenderness as they can command. The treatment of the patient will be entirely left to his own choice. The local authorities have kindly promised not to interfere with this arrangement. I hope other communities will follow in their wake, then the work of the already over-worked Government would be appreciably lightened.

INOCULATION AND THE COLLECTOR OF BROACH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my last letter to you on the subject of "quarantine at Broach," I had expressed the hope that the Collector, Mr. Candy, would add to his wise measures by introducing inoculation in the town of Broach, and placing it within the reach of all the poor people. This morning I learn that the Collector has written to Dr. Haffkine, and requested that we may be supplied with the lymph as early as possible. I think it is incumbent on all good citizens to assist in the work of prevention set in motion by the Collector, by persuading our fellow-countrymen to undergo cheerfully and manfully the process of inoculation.—Yours, &c.,

N. S. GINWALLA.

Parel, March 10.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is with some diffidence that I come out to survey the new situation created by the appointment of the Plague Committee. As other Mahomedan citizens have held silence, I think that some one must state the plain facts to the public, and I hope, Sir, that the moral support and prestige of your paper will be given to the scheme which I intend to place before the Committee for their acceptance.

Before I write about my scheme you will permit me to state my views about the constitution of this Committee. As I said at yesterday's meeting of the Corporation, nothing will be practically gained by discussing the constitution of this Committee because Government's final decision is irrevocable, but I beg to point out that in the absence of any native gentlemen in this Committee, it will not be able to work with harmony and cordiality with the people of Bombay. Government has undoubtedly made this mistake, and it is now for the true well-wishers of the people and Government to come out and suggest the ways by which the objects, Government have in view, can be attained without in any way disturbing the religious and social feelings and habits of the people of Bombay. Sir, at a time the mortality in the city was showing a steady decline and the city was assuming its normal appearance, there was no need, in my humble opinion, to resort to the measures now intended to be thrust on the city, and the credit of keeping down or destroying this pestilence will be given to the efficacy of these measures, while the immense sacrificing work and the unremitting energy bestowed on it during the past six months will be thrust in the background.

(2). As for the scheme of the Committee, I am afraid, it is bound to be a failure from its very magnitude and the want of confidence of the people. Under the inspiration of the Committee, I believe, Dr. Weir has proposed the employment of a large staff of medical and other European officers for the discovery of cases from a house-to-house visitation. And this inspection will take place once in seven days This is to be effected at an immense expense of rupees eight lakhs per annum. This Plague Committee has no guarantee that its hands will reach every corner of Bombay, and it will be impossible for it to find out a way by which plague cases will not be removed from one place to another within a full week following the day of inspection. The scheme can only succeed by a hearty co-operation of the people, and the idea of force and bayonets will be treated by them with contempt and perhaps even with defiance.

(3). My request therefore to the Committee is to prepare a scheme which will remove friction between the authorities and the people, avoid bloodshed and excitement and which will respect the purdah of the Mahomedan ladies and take into due consideration the other religious prejudices of the Mahomedan community. I am afraid, Sir, this Committee, as presently constituted, is not likely to inspire confidence among Mahomedans, I beg therefore to propose that Mahomedans should be allowed to open their own hospitals in the different Mahomedan quarters under the control and management of Mahomedans to whom the Committee may help with advice and general suggestions. I make the following proposals :—

(1) One hospital for every thirty-five thousand Mohomedans, making about five hospitals for Mahomedans.

(2) The city to be divided into five Mahomedan quarters and mapped out for this purpose.

(3) The hospitals to be opened at (a) Nagpada, (b) Madanpura, (c) Dongri, (d) Jambly Moholla, (e) between Mazagon and Parel.

(4) Committee to provide the expenses of these hospitals.

(5) Corpses to be delivered to the relatives of the deceased for burial according to the religious rites and ceremonies of the Mahomedans.

(6) Relatives of the sick to be allowed access to enquire and comfort the sick.

(7) It is discretionary with the sick either to be treated by doctors or by hakims.

(8) Committee's persons to supervise the general management.

(9) Purdah ladies not to be disturbed by males.

(10) In the house-to-house inspection ladies to examine the ladies.

(11) A minimum number of days to be fixed for those who will have to go to segregation camps.

(12) The camps to be comfortable.

(13) No plague cases will be taken to hospital, until certified by doctors in confidence of Mahomedans.

If the Committee accepts my scheme, the above mentioned and few other rules may be issued and circulated among Mahomedans in the Urdu and Gujarati languages. At present the Committee's position is isolated, but after the adoption of this scheme the Committee will begin to work harmoniously and with good results. I take it for granted that the Committee will respect the religious prejudices and feelings of the people, which are solid facts. In a city like Bombay, rumour begets rumour and every moment a fresh coloring is given to it. In order to crush these wild rumours and calm the public mind, the sooner my scheme assumes a solid form the better. In order to help my Mahomedan brethren I am ready to sacrifice a portion of my time,—Yours, &c.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

Bombay, March 9.

CHRISTIAN SUFFERERS AT BANDORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With regard to the letter of Mr. Gilbert, which appeared recently in the plague columns of your paper, please do justice to us by publishing the story of the children in a few words, together with a word about our labours on behalf of the plague-stricken Christians, lest our silence before them should give consent to the president's assertions. The children in question had lost their mother a few days before the 25th of last month ; their father years before that. They went to bed that night together with their grandfather. The following day (Friday) they found that their grandfather did not awake, but was to all appearance dead. Wherefore they left the hut and came near the huts of other Christians, to whom they reported the state of their grandfather. A certain Mr. Michael Fernandez took charge of them and made arrangements to have the corpse of the man conveyed to the cemetery. Mr. Simon Pereira in the meantime went up to Mr. Gilbert, at 9 o'clock, and reported the whole matter to him as President and Magistrate ; for the spot is at the foot of the hill upon which his bungalow stands. Mr. Gilbert said he could not come down as he was not well. But another gentleman came down at about 10 o'clock, and a boy. Lawrence Fernandes, led him to the children. This gentleman saw them, but did not approach the corpse of their grandfather, and went back without doing anything for the children. In the meantime, Mr. Michael Fernandes brought the children to the shady hedge of a private yard not exactly by the side of the road. Mr. Gilbert came down about 4 o'clock, and saw the children in the yard. They were not entirely neglected, but taken care of by the said Michael Fernandes, who had not taken them into his hut, because his wife and child were in a precarious condition. He also lent his cart to convey the children to the hospital sheds at Chapel Road, and Mr. Gilbert paid the driver of it eight annas, and gave a rupee to Francis, the younger bro her of the two children. I have not heard as yet of any more "heart-rending scenes of a similar kind." I need not enumerate here all the doings of my brother priests and mine on behalf of the victims of the plague here. Suffice it to say that we have actually spent ourselves and made ourselves almost ubiquitous. The people and the Municipal servants themselves will vouch for the truth of this.—Yours, &c.,

P. A. FERNANDEZ,
Parish Priest, St. Peter's.

Bandora, March 8.

POONA.

The City Municipal office returns for the twenty-four hours ended, at 8 a.m., on (Tuesday), show the following results :—

Imported	0	
Local	18	
Paths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kasba	1	1
Rawiwar	3	3
Sudaseo	2	2
Shanwar	1	0
Sukerwar	5	3
Budwar	1	1
Naun's	1	0
Browani	0	0
Mangalwar	2	1
Rastia	1	1
Somwar	0	0
Vetal	1	1
Ganesh	0	0
Nihat	0	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Gunj	0	0
Total	18	13
Total up to date	479	408

The total mortality from all causes during the twenty-four hours was 59.

The Suburban Municipal office returns for the above twenty-four hours show the following results :—

Imported	0	
Local	1	
Locality.	Cases.	Deaths.
Connaught Road	1	0
Plague Hospital	9	5
Total up to date	333	193

A Mahar (Low caste Hindoo), who was found affected with the plague among the arrivals from Bombay on the 9th February last, having recovered, was discharged cured from the hospital yesterday.

The Shimpi man, who was sent to the Sassoon Hospital to be placed under observation was transferred to the plague hospital, where he died yesterday from the effects of the plague.

The 1 local case against Connaught Road is that of a female belonging to Panditta Ramabai's establishment.

There were 69 cases remaining under treatment at the Plague Hospital up to 8 a.m. yesterday.

SURGEON-MAJOR JAMES J C DONNET.

We regret to hear that Surgeon Major-James J C Donnet, is suffering from a mild attack of plague. Surgeon-Captain R C Thacker, A M S will act for him.—*Herald.*

THE PLAGUE IN KARACHI.

A HOPEFUL PROSPECT.

KARACHI, 6th March.

The cases of plague reported to noon on the 5th March were 32, and the deaths 29, making the totals to date 2,183 cases and 1,941 deaths. The Mahomedans lost 21, and the Hindus 8.

The Lyari still baffles every effort made to lower the mortality, accounting for 17 of the deaths. Families in segregation will not be allowed to return to their houses till all the houses have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected. The Municipality have applied to Government for a loan of one lakh to meet expenditure on the plague, their funds being exhausted. The Commissioner in Sind has been asked to appoint an officer to survey and value the property to be demolished under the Epidemic Act, as unfit for healthy occupation. It has been proposed to send a number of the inhabitants of the Lyari quarter to work on the Famine Relief Works in the Jamrao Canal, and a medical hospital assistant with necessary supplies of medicines is to accompany them. This will be a good way of finding work for the poor in a terribly infected quarter. The authorities are hopeful that an abatement of the plague must follow the sending off families into segregation.

The days increase in heat, and as cleansing operations never slaken the decrease in fatal cases now shown must continue. Shopkeeper and others leaving Karachi seem hopeful now that they will return to work next month.

LECTURE BY THE HEALTH OFFICER OF CALCUTTA.

A large number of persons assembled in the hall of the London Missionary Society's Institution at Bowanipur on Saturday evening, the occasion being the sixth anniversary of the Cottage Library. Sir Edwin Collen, K.C.I.E., president, and the principal item on the programme was a lecture by Dr. W. J. Simpson, the Health Officer of Calcutta, on "Cholera and Plague." Dr. Simpson in the course of his lecture said Cholera and plague represent two facts fly differ ent types of communicable disease, both of which are due to minute living organisms finding their way into the human body. These minute living organisms are called microbes. They belong to the vegetable world, and differ in shape in cholera from what they are in plague. Apart from these two diseases there are many kinds of microbes, varying in form, some being round, others oval, others rod-shaped, and others thread like or spiral. Many of them are exceedingly minute, so much so that 20,000 to 25,000, if placed in a line, would only form a chain one inch in length. They can therefore, be seen only when examined by the highest magnifying powers of a microscope. These plant-like organisms grow quickly and multiply by the formation of spores or by dividing themselves transversely, the rapidity of their development and reproduction, depending on the kind of food which is given them and the favouring degrees of temperature and moisture to which they may be exposed. A single microbe under favourable conditions will multiply to such an extent in a few days that it would be quite impossible to count its progeny. A number of diseases have been found to be due to specific microorganisms, and when plague broke out in Hongkong in 1894, Kitasato, a Japanese bacteriologist, one of the most famous pupils of Koch and Yersin, a French scientist, a distinguished pupil of Pasteur's almost simultaneously discovered the Plague bacillus.

In a healthy city like Calcutta it is quite possible to stamp out cholera in course of time by the means which I have indicated, but in Bengal, which is the endemic area of this disease it will, I fear, be a very long time before measures, which are simple enough in themselves, but which become difficult owing to the conditions under which they have to be applied, will secure this all desirable end. The question arises can anything else be done in the meantime

TO CHECK OR CONTROL THE DISEASE.

A few years ago this question had to be answered in the negative. To-day, however, owing to Professor Haffkine's discovery of anticholeraic inoculation and the extensive application of his system of anticholeraic inoculation in India, an affirmative answer can be given. In the anticholeraic inoculation we have a powerful weapon for preventing and checking an epidemic of cholera. Evidence is accumulating of cooks in messes and villages being suddenly arrested by inoculations of the inhabitants, while it has been established that in a cholera district noninoculated persons run 22 times greater risk of getting cholera than those inoculated, and that this immunity of the inoculated lasts for a year at least. The Corporation of Calcutta deserve the highest praise for the part which they have taken in advancing the problems connected with the cholera inoculation.

To pass on now to plague. This disease, characterised by fever, prostration and swellings of the lymphatic glands in the groin armpit or neck, which are called bubos is also caused by a microorganism discovered, as I have previously mentioned, by Kitasato and Yersin in 1894. The microbe is a small rat-shaped bacillus which stains with aniline dyes more distinctly at the end than in the centre. Its vitality is soon destroyed by sunlight, or by a solution of carbolic acid. It affects animal as well as man, rats being peculiarly susceptible to its infection. According to our present knowledge, the plague microbe gains access to the body principally through the lungs, or through a wound in the skin, and possibly also through the mouth by swallowing infected food. In a plague-stricken patient, the microbe is to be found not only in the bowel, as is the case with the comma bacillus in cholera, but in the blood and in every organ of the body and in every swollen gland. This renders it a more difficult microbe to deal with, for though

IT IS EASILY DESTROYED BY CARBOLIC ACID

on account of it being found in every excretion and secretion except perhaps the perspiration, it requires the greatest care and skill to ensure the complete destruction of all infective matter. The discovery of the plague microbe being comparatively recent its life history and consequently the methods by which it develops and spreads outside the human body have not been thoroughly studied. It is not known whether plague can be spread by infected water, but it is certain that the disease can spread independently of a good water-supply. Both Bombay and Hong Kong possess excellent water supplies and neither of them are much troubled with cholera. In these and other respects plague appears to be a disease of a totally different type from that of cholera, and is more allied in its characteristics to typhus fever which is the chief means of spread in dark, ill-ventilated, overcrowded houses and localities. The clothes, the bedding, and the dust in the room, are liable to become infected, and if the room in which the patient lives is dark and badly ventilated, with other people living in it, the chances of spread of the disease are extremely great. There are exceptions to this rule of spreading to other members of the household, but similar unexplainable exceptions occur in epidemics of typhus fever and smallpox, both of which are highly infectious. With cleanliness, strict precautions and protection of the water and food supply, cholera will not spread in a crowded locality but such is not the case with typhus fever or plague which are diseases that find their most favourable conditions in overcrowded and ill-ventilated houses. The most effective sanitary defences against plague are, in addition to cleanliness, well ventilated houses which are neither crowded together nor properly crowded with inhabitants and which allow of the admission of plenty of sunlight into every room. If plague were to be imported into Calcutta and unfortunately gain a foothold in the city, it would not be the local interests alone of the capital of India which would be affected but the chief port in India being closed of the export trade of Bengal, Assam, the North West and other provinces would be most seriously interfered with and commercial interests of a large part of the Indian Empire would suffer. The experiences of Bombay and Karachi are sufficient to be a warning to Calcutta. Under these circumstances two objects are of pressing necessity, and no amount of money should be spared to attain them ; one as to keep plague out of Calcutta not only by medical inspection at different places and stations but by a rigid system of detention for seven days in camps or cholera sheds of all passengers coming from infected areas and the through disinfection of articles and goods likely to carry infection. No sum of money should be grudged to render these measures efficient, the stake at issue being so great.

Should plague unfortunately be imported into the crowded parts of Calcutta, there is only one way of effectually dealing with it, and that is to apply the methods employed in stamping out typhus fever at home. I have had some experience in this connection, and I can speak from that experience as to its success. It consists in the removal from the infected house of both the sick and the healthy and their,

COMPLETE ISOLATION.

This is done by emptying the infected house of all its inmates, sending the patients to hospital, allowing, of need be, a relative to go as well and sending the healthy people to a special reception house where they are kept under close observation, until it can be said that they are free of infection, the infected house being thoroughly cleansed and disinfected in the meanwhile. I sincerely hope, however, that the citizens of Calcutta will have the good fortune to escape from even a few imported cases. The returns from Bombay are more reassuring within the last few days, but I would advise every one not to be lulled into a false feeling of security and delay the necessary measures, otherwise the disease is likely to smoulder on in different places, pass insidiously from village to village and town to town, and become ultimately even more formidable than it is at present In conclusion, I would press upon your attention that cleanliness, a pure water supply, and inoculation, are the chief sanitary measures to be relied upon to prevent epidemics of cholera, while isolation and segregation and cleanliness, the demolition of over-built and unhealthy areas, the prevention of overcrowding and the provision of wide streets and well lighted and ventilated houses by building laws, are the measures necessary to protect a city against plague.

THE NEW MEASURES.

OUTSIDE OPINION.

The *Pioneer* writes:—The drastic measure which Lord Sandhurst has just sanctioned, is pretty certain to excite the wrath of the devout believer in the all-sufficiency of municipal councillors : but after all the undation of wounded self-importance is less distressing than the wail of the mourners going about our streets. The long and the short of the matter is that the Bombay Municipality, praiseworthy as its efforts have been, has not conquered the plague ; on the contrary its progress has barely been checked even within Bombay city, while it has spread thence to not a few important centres in the Western Presidency, Poona particularly where also the municipal authorities have been impotent to arrest its ravages. In other words, the attempt to work effectively though municipalities has been tried for six months and has failed, and their supression in this matter, as Lord Sandhurst observes, is justified on grounds of Imperial necessity. The points on which such a Committee may reasonably be expected to have the advantage over a number of municipal bodies, working separately and possibly on different lines are sufficiently obvious for the first time we have a toleration which will be at once rapid, consistent and concerted whenever and wherever the plague appears. No doubt it is a grave step to invest four men with such extensive authority as General Gatacre's Committee will possess. Their duties are roughly classified by Lord Sandhurst under three heads :—(1) the discovery of all cases of plague, (2) the treatment of all cases in hospital, and (3) the gradual segregation as far as possible of the probably infected. Under each of these categories great care, tact and circumspection will certainly be necessary if the susceptibilities and prejudices of different classes and creeds are not to be offended but this is a matter to which special prominence has been given in the instructions to the Committee, and it is to be hoped that critics of the Bombay Government will bear the fact in mind. "In all cases, as ys Lord Sandhurst, of obstinacy or misunderstanding on the part of those whose aim it is to enlist sympathy, benefit, persuasion and gentleness should be used, the privacy of women should be disturbed as little as possible and only by women, and caste and the religious usages of the people should be treated with all consideration. It is essential that the hospital should, as far as is possible and practicable, be opened to friends and relatives of patients, who should be as far as possible accommodated near them, and encouraged to come and see for themselves that the patients are well cared for. Every thing that can be done is to be done to avoid creating a feeling of distrust." We have no manner of doubt that the members of the new Committee will realise the grave responsibility that rests upon them in regard to these matters. The Government must be prepared for some misunderstanding, and possibly misrepresentation, but if the leading members of the native community will cooperate heartily these drawbacks will be minimised, and in any case—well, it is all part of the Indian day's work.

WEDDING AT GIRGAUM CHURCH.

One of the smartest functions which has taken place in Bombay this season came off yesterday morning at the Girgaum Church. The occasion was the marriage of Miss Ella Eugenie Breul, only child of Mr. Augustus Breul, of Bombay, with Mr. Albert Lawrence Powell, 19th (Princess of Wales's Own) Hussars, second son of Mr. David Powell, of 45, Farm-street, Mayfair, London. The church was thronged with elite of Bombay society, which for some time past had looked forward to the coming ceremony. The pretty church was beautifully decorated, massed banks of flowers, groups of palms and chrysanthemums, eucharis lilies and maidenhair ferns forming a beautiful background to the alter. Mrs. Edward Lawrence and Mrs. Benn had chiefly assisted with the artistic decorations. Shortly before 11 o'clock the bridegroom entered the church, accompanied by his bestman, Mr. Armstroog, 19th P. W. O. Hussars, both officers wearing the splendid uniform of the regiment. Soon afterwards followed the bride's mother, Mrs. Augustus Breul, attended by Mr. Humphries Gill. She wore a magnificent dress of heliotrope and pale yellow brocade of blurred flower pattern with bolero of lace edged with frills of heliotrope chiffon. The dress was designed by Madame Jeanne, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris. The bouquet was of yellow roses, and violets to match the tone of the dress. The toque worn with the costome was of heliotrope velvet with shaded tufts, osprey feathers, and with beautiful diamond ornaments. After Mrs. Breul has taken her place in the first pew the audience was all expectant for the arrival of the bride. Punctually at eleven o'clock a stir betokened the advent and the bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her father. She looked exquisite in a white brocade gown in a pattern of the Louse XV. period, composed of tufts of feathers tied together with lover's knots, the pattern of which went from hem to the waist, which was encircled with a broad belt and sash, as the end of which hung a bunch of orange blossoms tied with chiffon bow. The yoke and tight sleeves were of tiny rows of brown chiffon, the upper sleeves being of the brocade, and had a pulled in flounce of old Duchesse and Point lace. Under one sleeve nestled a spray of orange blossoms and myrtle. The full court train was of the same brocade and came from the shoulders. The veil was of tulle and the only ornament the bride wore was a string of white pearls. The bride carried a lovely shower bouquet of white lilies, chrysanthemums, and maidenhair ferns. Lady Farran's two charming sons acted as pages, dressed in Louis XV. costumes, of white satin, the cape hanging over one shoulder being lined with pale blue satin. They carried large cavalier hats with white ostrich feathers and wore pearl pins, the gift of the bridegroom. The pages were followed by four beautiful little maidens : Miss Esme Farran, Miss Eglantine Blank, Miss Stella Prior de Seone, and Miss Enid Lang. The beautiful cake was a work of art, and executed by Mr. Cornaglia, who of late has become the 'Buzard' of Bombay—it was a four tier cake of excellent design. It was most tastefully decorated and stood against a screen of foliage and white flowers. The chandelier above it was arranged as a floral crown from which descended garlands of flowers forming a canopy under which the bride and bridegroom took their position, when Mr. Gill proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in an excellent and touching speech. The bridegroom then drew his sword and handed it to his bride who cut the cake with it in the orthodox fashion—needless to say that the echoes of the cloisters were ringing with the cheers with which the toast of the bride was responded to.

The bridegroom returned thanks, and after his speech the presents were inspected. The whole of the library being filled with tables on which the choicest collection of gifts were displayed. Amongst so many we noticed among the jewels a beautiful tiara aigrette in diamonds from the bridegroom, several diamond stars and emerald and diamond chain bracelet, opal and diamond chain bracelet, opal and diamond ring, opal and diamond bangle, &c. &c. Looking over the English silver plate, we noticed a beautiful Queen Anne tea and coffee set with kettle, some beautiful old silver trays, and a chest of silver plate, &c., &c There was a long list of cheques, and we noticed some handsome gold and silver embroideries, Indian silver bowls, and a beautiful Agra carpet, and a good many exquisite ostrich feather fans. A number of presents are still on their way. At about quarter to one o'clock the wedding group was photographed by Rajah Deen Dayal.—The going-away dress was of ivory white ribded silk with grass Lawn over it and neat lace application. The exquisite little toque being composed of violet straw and violet flowers and ribbons The Trousseau of the bride was executed by Madame Jeanne, Paris, and Marshall and Snelgrove, London. Among a deluge of rice and slippers the happy couple departed, the good wishes for their future happiness following them towards Poona en route for Simla, where the honeymoon will be spent.

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MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. BHALCHANDRA presided at the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, held yesterday afternoon, when there were also present : Messrs. R. H. Vincent, T. W. Cuffe, K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Ibrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. Dharamsi, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Prof. Muller, and Dr. N. N. Katrak.

IS THE CORPORATION SUPERSEDED ?

Before the Committee proceeded with the usual work, Professor Muller remarked that it was no use holding the meeting, as it was stated that the Corporation and the Standing Committee had been superseded by the Government.

The Chairman replied that unless the Government issued a formal order, announcing that the Corporation and the Standing Committee had been superseded, the bodies continued to exist.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe observed that he did not think any serious notice should be taken of the statement referred to by Professor Muller.

The Committee then proceeded with their business.

QUESTION OF PAVING PRIVATE LANES.

The Committee considered letter to the Secretary, dated 3rd instant, from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the carrying out of the work of paving with set-stones the three private lanes, called Peerkhan lanes, leading to Parel Road, at a cost of Rs. 6,147, the cost being met from the grants, sanctioned by the Corporation, for the suppression of the bubonic plague.

Mr. T. W. Cuffe suggested that the house-owners in the locality should be called upon to pay the expenses.

Mr. Vincent remarked that the house owners were very poor people, and it was not possible to recover anything from them.

Dr. Katrak suggested that this might be made a test case to see if they could recover the money from the house owners or no.

Some discussion ensued during the course of which it was urged that the lanes when paved should be taken over by the Municipality.

It was then resolved on the motion of Mr. Dharamsi, seconded by Professor Muller, that the Commissioner be asked to ascertain whether the owners of the property in the street were willing to make it over to Municipality, so as to avoid proceedings being taken against them under section 395 of the Act.

STAMPING OUT THE PLAGUE : WHO SHOULD BEAR THE COST ?

Further consideration was given to letter to the Secretary, from the Commissioner, asking sanction to application being made to Government for permission to raise a loan of Rs. 50,00,000, to cover expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the suppression of the bubonic plague under the provisions of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III. of 1897) Notification, dated 10th ultimo. The letter has already been published in these columns.

The Chairman remarked that in connection with this item a very important question was involved. The stamping out of the plague being considered an imperial question, the Government should, he thought, contribute towards the cost. It was not the Municipality that would derive exclusive benefit by the proposed improvements over which such a large amount would be expended.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the heavy burden on the city could hardly be borned, and as the Government said that the whole of India was concerned in plague prevention, it was fair that Government should bear a portion of the expenditure.

The Chairman : The Government ought to pay some part of it.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he certainly thought that it was an imperial question, and Government ought to bear some part of the cost with the Municipality. The Municipality ought to take out the loan, because he thought the proposed amount would not be sufficient. Anything done in connection with the suppression of plague required money, which must be provided.

The Hon. Mr. Dharamsi said that the remarks of the Commissioner went a great way to strengthen the views of the Standing Committee, who held that it was an imperial question. Besides he did not think the Municipality could easily bear the burden of such heavy expenditure, and the Government must be approached in that light. He thought the Municipality must ask them to make a reasonable contribution towards the expenditure. The sinking fund and interest, &c., would come to nearly five lakhs of rupees every year. And even in ordinary times, when the revenue was better, the Municipality could hardly be able to bear it. Now as the Plague Committee was appointed a good deal of expenditure would have to be made over which the Municipality had no control.

Mr. Cuffe was of opinion that expenditure for a strictly imperial question must be drawn from the Imperial treasury. The Municipality ought to apply to the Government on the subject, and he wanted to know how the representation should be made.

The Chairman, through the Corporation, might be recommended to act by the Standing Committee.

The Municipal Commissioner said that in applying for the loan to Government he would address the Government to the effect that the Corporation thought that as it was an imperial question the Government should give a contribution. He (Mr. Snow) would support the view and say whatever he had to say on the subject.

Mr. Ibrahim suggested that the best course would be to ascertain from the Government whether they would bear any part of the expenditure.

The Chairman asked why they should ask ? They must represent to Government their case and ask them to bear it.

Professor Muller feared that if they only asked the Government whether they would or would not bear a portion of the cost, then the answer would be "no."

Mr. Vincent did not think the answer would be "no."

Mr. Cuffe should not be surprised if it was so.

The matter was then postponed for further consideration. In the meantime Mr. Dharamsi was requested to draft the resolution on the subject.

A DEMAND FOR SIX LAKHS MORE.

The Commissioner forwarded a letter from the Chief Accountant, regarding the expenditure made by the Municipality towards the suppression of bubonic plague.

The Chief Accountant in his letter reported that out of the grant of two and a half lakhs of rupees, Rs. 2,40,762 had already been spent and the grant passed, leaving an available balance of only Rs. 9,237. As a large liability on account of purchase of lime, disinfectants, stores &c., had been incurred, and sundry labour establishment charges had to be met, he requested the Commissioner to obtain sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to a further grant, as early as practicable, of three lakhs of rupees. He also requested the Commissioner to ask sanction to another grant of three lakhs of rupees on account of the expenditure to be incurred in connection with the plague by the Plague Committee, as also by different departments of the Municipality.

The Commissioner, forwarding the report, asked for sanction for the amount.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla said that the best course would be to recommend the Corporation to sanction three lakhs already expended, and let the Committee postpone consideration regarding the three lakhs asked for to meet expenditure to be incurred by the Plague Committee, as the Corporation had not yet decided the question of making payments to the Committee.

Dr. Viegas remarked that in connection with the Governor's letter the Corporation had resolved, upon the motion of Mr. Dharamsi, that until Corporation finally resolved upon his Excellency's letter, payment should be made of such amount of money as the Committee might require.

He did not think it advisable in any way to hamper the work of the Committee.

Mr. Cuffe remarked that this expenditure must be made. The sum should have been spent even though their (Municipal) executive were carrying out the work.

Dr. Viegas : But then we could say if it was in the right direction or no.

Mr. Cabraji was surprised to find how the sum of money grew to be three lakhs from Rs. 5,500 required by the Plague Commission only last Monday ?

The Chairman : The Plague Committee did not ask for it. The Commissioner recommend that the money should be placed at the Committee's disposal, so that they might not frequently wind for the former sanction.

It was then resolved to recommend the Corporation to accord sanction to the three lakhs already spent, and the consideration in regard to the other three lakhs asked for on account of expenditure to be made by the Plague Committee, was postponed.

THE DRAINAGE ENGINEER.

The Commissioner reported to the Standing Committee that Mr. James, their Drainage Engineer, having been appointed on the Plague Committee by Government, Mr. Smith, Special Drainage Engineer, would carry out the duties of the

WRITERS AND READERS.

A WORD has been heard of a forthcoming volume of speeches, on foreign and colonial affairs, by Mr. Chamberlain. As the speeches are appearing with his approval, they will no doubt be revised by him. The bulk of them have been delivered during recent years, and a good many in the House of Commons. The volume will be ready within a month, but the tittle is not yet definitely settled.

It will be remembered that Sir Benjamin W. Richardson, just before his death, finished a book on which he had been engaged for some time. The tittle was to have been Memories and Ideals, but it seems that Sir Benjamin changed his mind and finally decided upon the other title, Vita Medica. By this is meant "chapters of medical life and work," and these we shall now have from Messrs. Macmillan before the end of the month.

Miss Olive Schreiner followed a very perfect method in preparing the manuscript of her new book for the publishers. She had it printed in slips, and if anybody has a set of these, it will no doubt be worth a good deal some day. One judges that the same method enabled the volume to be prepared with great dispatch. In other words, Private Peter Halket of Mashonaland would have reached its definitive text in the printed slips.

A more rapid pace is to be adopted in the publication of that monumental work, the Oxford English Dictionary. The issue, which has been at the rate of four or five sections a year, will be increased by about another half. This will be secured by means of double sections, not by any departure from the convenient method of quarterly publication. The workers on the dictionary have practically finished the letter "D," only that does not take them very far into the alphabet.

In the matter of books our kinsmen in the colonies sometimes have an advantage over us. They positively refuse to buy expensive books, and the consequence is that they generally get them cheap. Nansen's Farthest North is an instance of this, for the colonial edition will be available at not many shillings. Here the price is two guineas, and in America it is the same, only, to be sure, the get-up of the work is very different. Eventually we shall have a cheap edition here, but the trouble so far has been to get copies of the expensive one ready fast enough.

Everybody is aware of the vogue obtained by Mr. Austin Dobson's vignettes of eighteenth century worthies and subjects. He is just now revising the first series, which originally appeared four years ago, for a new edition, to be issued by Messrs. Chatto. Mr Dobson is so severe a critic of himself that he will probably make considerable alterations even on work which had become definite. In any case, he is to add an essay on the old Leicester Fields, a description which we should find difficulty in identifying with the modern Leicester square. Further, the book will have a frontispiece engraving of Richard Steele, who is the subject of one of the essays.

A library of literary history—meaning such history in respect to individual nations—is in contemplation by Mr. Fisher Unwin. The idea is to take the intellectual growth and artistic achievement of a country, and to set out the story of these in a picturesque way. Each volume will be entrusted to a recognised scholar, and when advisable the aid of foreign men of letters will be invited. The first volume will probably be one on the literature of India. No fitter writer could be found for it than Mr. R. W. Frazer, of the London Institution, who knows India intimately.

Mr. Frank Podmore has written another volume on the supernatural as viewed from a rational standpoint. That would probably be a popular description of the book, but for strict accuracy one goes to the title, which runs Studies in Psychical Research. Mr. Podmore takes up the cases of the uncanny which have been regarded as most inexplicable—say by the Psychical Research Society. These cases are one by one subjected to close analysis, the endeavour being to supply a rational explanation in each case. Thought transference comes within the scope of the book, the publishers of which will be Messrs. Kegan Paul and Co.

At the moment Prince Henry of Orleans is bent on another expedition, his recent book of travels is being translated into English. It will be issued by Messrs. Methuen, under the title From Tonking to India, but as to the date nothing is certain. The young Prince went from China to the valley of the Brahmaputra, covering a distance of over 2,000 miles. More than half the country was unexplored, and seventeen ranges of mountains were crossed at great altitudes. Further, there were Prince Henry's important discoveries in reference to the sources of the Irrawaddy. The book will have many illustrations.

The art work of Charles Keene is to be fully dealt with in a work which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish by-and-by. It will have an introduction and notes by Mr. Joseph Pennell, who has been fortunate in securing every assistance that could make the book worthy. That refers in particular to Messrs. Bradbury and Agnew, and to Mr. Henry Keene, the brother and executor of the artist. The former are lending Keene's original wood-blocks which have never yet been printed from. The latter has placed at Mr. Pennell's disposal all the remaining unpublished works of Keene. This is the first attempt at a complete presentment of his art, and the announcement of it will be received with real interest.

The prevailing passion for book-plates is to be further gratified by a volume which claims to be "the only practical work" on the subject. Book Plates and their Value is the title, and the author Mr. J. H. Slater, whose Book-Prices Current was reviewed in these columns a week ago. Mr. Slater's volume on book-plates is to be divided into two distinct sections, the first comprising general details of the various styles of plates known to exist, and the second of the prices actually realised at auction for a large variety of the best and most important specimens which have recently come into the market. The edition is to be limited to 250 copies, the price being 7s. 6d. net, and the publisher Mr. Henry Grant.

Before the end of the month there will appear a new volume of essays on diplomatic subject by Comte Benedetti. The volume will be preceded by an introduction dealing with the Eastern Question.—The Vicomte d'Avenel has compiled the second volume of his Mechanisme de la Vie Moderne. The work is an exhaustive study of modern manufacturing, industrial, and commercial undertakings. The forthcoming volume treats, among other subjects, of the iron and paper industries.—M. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, the son of the famous economist, recently visited a number of English colonies, and in particular Cape Colony, Australia, and New Zealand. He has embodied the social and economic observations he made during his journey in a volume, at present in the press, to which he has given the title Les Nouvelles Societes Anglo-Saxonnes. M. Leroy-Beaulieu has studied with special attention the organisation of Labour in the countries in which he travelled.

Mr. Hall Caine is still engaged on his story The Christian—revising the final parts of it really.—A romance of Old Virginia and New England, for which Mr. John Lane has good hopes here, will be published by him on Tuesday. It is called King Noanett, is by Mr. F.J. Stimson, an American writer, and it has made a hit on the other side.—An adventure story, having the title The Ivory Queen, and written by Mr. John Pendleton, will be published next week by Messrs. Osgood. They are also issuing a novel, The Descendant, which has no author's name.—Miss Violet Hunt's novel, The Way of Marriage, recently issued by Messrs. Chapman, is going into a second edition. Success has likewise attended Mrs. Ridley's volume, The Story of Aline. This was a first book, and it has now gone into a third edition.

Dr. Sigerson has collected and edited a volume of Irish poetry—much of it new to the general reader—which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish.—A work dealing chiefly with home decoration will be published on an early day by Mr. Heinemann, under the title Beauty and Art. The writer is Mr. Aldam Heaton.—Colonel Cooper King's book telling the story of the British Army may be looked for before long. It aims at describing the rise of our Army and all the notable changes connected therewith. Messrs. Methuen are the publishers.—Some time ago Messrs. Sampson Low published a work on the design and construction of small yachts. As a supplement to this, they are now preparing a volume dealing with yachts built in England and America between 1890 and 1896. The writer of the book is an American, Mr. W. P. Stephens.—Mr. Heinemann will publish on the 23rd, under the title Romantic India, a book by Andre Chevrillon which is the narrative of a series of visits to the principal cities of India and to Ceylon.

Many admirers of Longfellow will be glad to know that the "Wayside inn" at Sudbury, [illegible]achusetts, is to be preserved as a memorial of [illegible]. It has become the property of Mr Samuel [illegible] of Boston, who is a descendant of the [illegible]ners of the quaint old tavern, and is also [illegible]rary and antiquarian tastes. It is his [illegible]dicate the building to the memory of [illegible] made it famous. The relics and [illegible]nterest which are to be placed in [illegible]d will still further increase its [illegible]isitors who are yearly attracted [illegible] which cluster memories of those [illegible] England when Longfellow, [illegible]Emerson, Lewell, and Holmes [illegible] and friends. Certainly the [illegible]nn form one of Longfellow's [illegible]ores, and they do something [illegible]man's eulogy of him as "the [illegible]rtesy, deference—poet of the [illegible]e past in Italy, Germany, Spain, [illegible]urope, poet of all sympathetic [illegible]versal poet of women and young [illegible] is wise in keeping his memory

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The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.
Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.
Largest Sale in the World.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS.
THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the members, I have pleasure in giving it that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by you to us. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see that they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Label are branded with Their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

HORSE EXERCISE AT HOME.
By Royal Letters Patent
Vigor's Horse-Action Saddle.
HIGHLY APPROVED OF BY H.I.M. THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.
PERSONALLY ORDERED BY H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
ADOPTED BY Sir HENRY THOMPSON, F.R.C.S., &c. And by Leading Physicians.
PRONOUNCED BY Dr. GEORGE FLEMING, C.B. a most efficient substitute for the live horse.
USED BY MARY, COUNTESS OF DERBY. The Rt. Hon. The EARL of LISBURNE. The Rt. Hon. BARON H. DE WORMS. AND MANY OTHERS.

EXERCISE ON THIS SADDLE
Creates Appetite & Cures Dyspepsia,
Quickens the Circulation,
Stimulates the Liver,
Relieves Hysteria, Insomnia,
Gout & Rheumatism,
And Safely Reduces Obesity.

The LANCET says: "The expense and difficulty of riding on a live horse are avoided."
The QUEEN: "Either a strong man can indulge in violent exercise, or an invalid, a delicate woman, or a child may derive benefit."
The STANDARD: "Undoubtedly the simplest and most economical form for the purpose."
The FIELD: "We have had an opportunity of trying one of the Horse Action Saddles, and found it very like that of riding on a horse: the same muscles are brought into play as when riding."
The best exercise for the strong, the weak, also the blind, lame or crippled."
The best and safest exercise for people suffering from MENTAL and NERVOUS DISORDERS.
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WORLD-RENOWNED HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

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For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and (triple size) 5s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.
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COD LIVER OIL.
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The Lancet, *June 8th*, 1895, says:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, *but also* free from *the tendency to* cause unpleasant eructations." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by Möller's New Process.
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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

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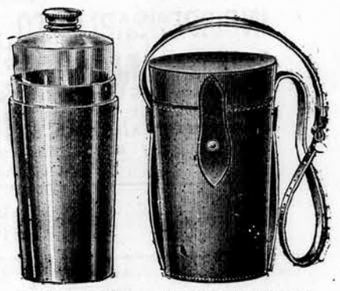

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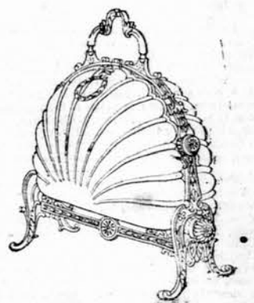

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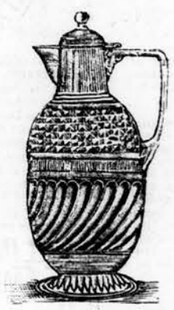

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Matchless for the hands and complexion.

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Perfect health for the skin and a complexion creamy and delicate as the **blush-rose** attends the habitual use of

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"Contains all the elements of Food in an easily digested form."

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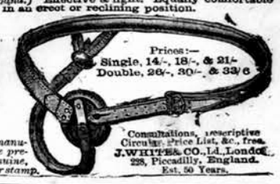

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